### Peter Miller plans to keep them down on the farm

Deter Miller, an architect, claims that Lold-fashioned Romantic notions about the countryside and the rural way of life are no longer any good. To attract people to the land something else is needed.

On the Schlickenried holding in Bad Tölz. forty kilometres (twenty-five miles) to the south of Munich he has created a new pattern for holidays on the farm that points the way alread.

This farm shows how to combine the pleasantness of an international tourist centre with all its comforts and the simplicity of life down on the farm. For the first time ever Miller offers the chance to spend a whole season on the farm, all year round.

Agricultural problems gave Peter Miller the idea. His architect's office, from which he is also conducting the work of constructing the equestrian section of Munich's Olympic area, is situated right in the heart of the country.

He has often had heated discussions with farmers. He accuses them of selling more and more of the green belts to large building contractors, so that villages are dying and the plague of built-up areas is

Miller offered the farmers an alternative: "The Italians cash in on the fact that their country is blessed with sunny weather, so why don't you cash in on the fact that your country is blessed with.

As soon as he realised he was going to do little to change the ways of the country folk Poter Miller decided to take

He studied reports on agricultural problems and on leisure-time pursuits. He took advice from State-run organisations and visited rural holiday areas in the United States and in Sweden. Then he bought the Schlickenried farm, which had ceased to be viable with its twelve cows and 150 acres of land.

In what was once the byre Miller's son, an agricultural engineer, installed a fully automated plant for fattening calves.

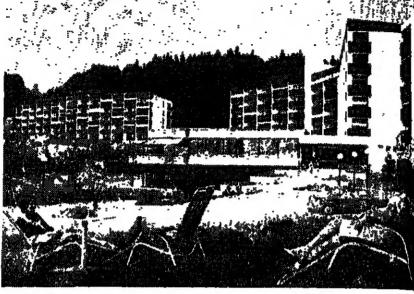
In all the other buildings and out-buildings the Millers set up a unique holiday. port and leisure resort at a cost of 2.200,000 Marks.

There is a tennis court laid indoors with green felt, 132 feet by 66 feet in size and an arena for indoor handball and basketball. Already the local sports clubs are flocking there regularly.

The indoor swimming pool measures 39 feet by 29.5 feet and is decorated with a wooden interior, which is not only fashionable, but also avoids the cold clinical appearance of the ordinary typeof swimming pool.

Not only this but there are artificial lawns as well, and the almost obligatory sauna bath. A doctor is in the house for advice on medicinal baths.

The great pride of the Miller model farm, however, is the large indoor riding



#### Holiday hotel-cum-clinic

At Hopfen am Sea in the Aligau area of southern Germany a newcomma lowing itself in glowing colours. In the joined the ranks of thermal hotels, sanatoriums and the like. It consists the garly summer the Brandt/Scheel coalition luxe accommodation for 150 visitors with hospital facilities under the same and a hard time of it and in the autumn Although guests are continually under medical surveillance they feel complete the job of governing the Federal Republic at their ease as they holiday their way back to health.

(Photo: Studio Tax)

(Photo: Studio Tax)

The trouble is that although the government is powing itself in glowing colours. In the garly summer the Brandt/Scheel coalition luxe accommodation for 150 visitors with hospital facilities under the same and a hard time of it and in the autumn like job of governing the Federal Republic was anything but a sinecure.

The trouble is that although the government is powing itself in glowing itself in glowing colours. In the garly summer the Brandt/Scheel coalition luxe accommodation for 150 visitors with hospital facilities under the same and a hard time of it and in the autumn like job of governing the Federal Republic was anything but a sinecure.

The trouble is that although the government as been working hard on any pensant styles, but there are TV, at and baths, of course, A double room when their efforts are seen to have then effect. Success comes slowly to a basic forty Marks.

stadium. The Miller stables provide eight horses. There is a spectators' area which gives a view of both riders and swimmers. In what was once the farmer's living quarters snacks are served. The home-made processed meats are highly recommended.

Once a month genuine Bauernbrot is baked in the old bakehouse. A carriage and pair takes visitors for a ride round the holding. Fallow deer are being imported from Czechoslovakia and there is a fishpond to keep anglers happy. To cap it all the hill behind the farmyard is being turned into a 1,000 foot ski-run for winter sport enthusiasts.

The accommodation provides so far forty beds in rooms that combine mod

ile complains: "Farmers have is like rubbed red, weary eyes, yawned thrown away great chunks of a wonded of said he had never realised what hard culture." To put more emphasis on the cultural side l'eter Miller plans in fam. It is now one year since Brandt and the hold art through the cultural side l'eter Miller plans in fam. at Schlickenried.

(CHRIST UND WELT, 25 September 194

# Ache German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

gamburg, 29 October 1970 With Year - No. 446 - By air

C 20725 C

# Rederal Republic comes of age under Brandt-Scheel government

Jobody could really say that at the moment the Bonn government is

Miller's plan is to keep the old complete traditions going, but with the help of a two people have grown somewhat travel and tourist industries.

to hold art shows and cultural discussar sthet became the political leaders of this Karl Stanklesia contry. In September 1969 for the coll Democrats and Free Democrats it was time for everyone to make great has and to roll up their sleeves and get down to the job.

If in objective survey is to be made of the first year in the twenty-one year being of the Federal Republic with a scalist/Liberal government it is necessay to stand well back from the turmoil but is Bonn.

#### IN THIS ISSUE

POLITICS FDP defections could bring about government's downfall INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS New legislation governing

Amateur youth orchestras

rights of workers councils

Physics Society congress

ikes place in Hanover CURNORLD

Younger men start to take the political helm The state of the s

the Federal Republic is no longer a handly and received the key of the

Even those who did not vote for the Minist that their leaders are not began that their leaders are not bogey den after all. The idea that the SPD was on to opposition and could ever govern he also been thrown right out of the

It is possible to regard their policies as partially or completely perverse, mistaken dangerous, but there is no denying the they pursue their own individual regramme, going in the direction they the and which is immutable.

One year ago it was "all changes". The time had come to sweep away the old cobwebs and introduce a new style of government. This change was as good as a rest for the Federal Republic, it did us good. It gingered us up. It was something

There can be no question that since Willy Brandt became Chancellor of the Federal Republic there have been more discussions here, or that they have been livelier discussions and more worthwhile.

Discussion has not just been for discussion's sake. People have been debating political affairs because they felt that their discussions were really leading some-

"Government by discussions" - who would like to challenge this definition of democracy? Discussion is certainly hard

In this twenty-first year of the Federal Republic there has been a kind of reconciliation within the country. There has been a general revolt, not just of the intelligentsia, but also of all thinking people who were fed up with the previous strain of authoritarian democracy and the perpetuation of a petty bourgeois men-

This resulted in protest and found an outlet in a Romantic kind of "joy of Socialism". In the past year there has been in a way more solidarity in the

Conservative elements counter the enthusiasm of writers for the Social Democrat government with ironic articles. Indeed these declarations of sympathy are often motivated more by naivety than anything else. But come what may there is a greater feeling of solidarity in the Federal Republic.

There may be several reasons for the decline in incidences of student protest in the past twelve months. On reason is undoubtedly the discovery that those in authority do not always hold themselves aloof and can sometimes be brought into discussion. Also that under the new government reforms really are aimed at,

and democracy seems to be a working principle and not just a vague ideology.

The Federal Republic is no longer something insignificant, out to justify its existence. We have all the justification we need. We have at last decided to tackle our "national question" with an eye to the future instead of looking back to the "good old days".

It is still far from certain whether Chancellor Brandt's Ostpolitik will prove successful. There could still be some disheartening setbacks. This is something which does not depend solely on Bonn, Nevertheless the Federal Republic has

done what it had to do and in so doing has made a historical step forward. We have not justified the German Democratic Republic from a moral point of view, but we have recognised its existence as a State and in so doing have

recognised our own nation as it really is. In recognising the western frontier of Poland, the Oder-Neisse line, we have closed a chapter of our history officially.



President Kenneth Kaunda is here seen in Bonn with Chancellor Brandt and Walter Scheel, Federal Republic Foreign Minister

It was a hard decision to make and for some people it is still not a step that can

But sooner or later this country had to emerge from the cocoon. Sooner or later we had to shake off our infancy and accept our responsibilities as a "grown-up nation". It was a step that was overdue for our own sake.

No one can doubt that the change of

government, as a sign of democracy at work, and as an agent for getting long-overdue reforms passed has added greatly to the prestige of the Federal Republic

Konrad Adenauer was undentably wonderful ambassador for this country, but the reason for this was his personality and the conviction he carried.

Now with Willy Brandt at the helm all our neighbours, including our allies who still had reservations about us are easting off their doubts little by little. The reason for this is not that Willy

Brandt is at the head of the government in Bonn and is a Socialist. After all the British and French governments are conservative. The reason is that this country has shown its democratic nature after the



years of Grand Coalition and because we have shown that we have the courage to tackle one of the most crucial problems we faced.

In the past the Federal Republic has beem admired as a model of order, discipline and organisation, but today people are prepared to accept us at more than these face values.

Certainly the Federal Republic is numbered among those countries that faces Internal conflicts and differences of opinion. Paradoxical though it seems the fact that there are once again strikes and demonstrations and protests and a little destructiveness here is regarded as more normal than our previous authoritarian orderliness

Malice can sometimes turn to sympa-

Nationalism still is not dead. It is an irrational force and therefore not one Continued on page 2

### Zambian President visits Bonn

hancellor Brandt's skill and prestige and the realistic attitude struck up by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia have helped to achieve a cordial atmosphere in talks about the fear that this country would supply arms to South

The self-same factors have meant that talks on the Cabora-Bassa dam project in Mozambique, Africa's largest dam have also been held in a reasonably friendly

However, the impression was given that not all members of the delegation of the Organisation for African Unity, led by the Zambian President, shared Kaunda's realistic appraisal.

Attacks have been launched against the Cabora-Bassa dam from Africans since this is considered as having a vital effect on the economic set-up of the white southern African States. The whole matter is thus regarded with a great deal

So highly charged is this question that it seemed unlikely that the talks on the subject in Bonn could come to a satisfac-

African States were late putting in their objections to the project and by the time they had done so it was virtually signed, sealed and delivered and several countries were involved.

By the time the African objections Consortium was completed and five Federal Republic firms were involved along with companies from Portugal, France, Italy and South Africa.

In Bonn the African delegation held talks with the President of the Federal Republic, Gustav Heinemann, Chancellor Willy Brandt and Minister Walter Scheel, Erhard Eppler and Horst Ehmke. The main point that was made by the representatives of this country was that in such a matter world trade of this kind could not be made a political affair.

The consequences of such action would be indeterminable as much for the African nations as for anyone.

If trade between the Western world and - Continued on page 2

# Frankfurter Allgemeine zeitung für deutschland One of the world's top ten

"Zeltung für Deutschland" ("Newspaper for Germany") is a designation that reflects both the Frankfurter Aligemeine's underlying purpose and, more literally, its circulation - which covers West Berlin and the whole, of the Federal Republic. In addition to 140 editors and correspondents of its own, the paper has 450 "stringers" reporting from all over Germany and around the world. 300,000 copies are printed daily, of which 220,000 go to subscribers. 20,000 are distributed

abroad, and the balance is sold on newsstands. Every issue is read by at least four or five persons. Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung is the paper of the businessman and the politician, and indeed of eyeryone who matters in the Federal Republic.

For anyone wishing to penetrate the German market, the Frankfurter Allgemeine is a must. In a country of many famous newspapers its authority, scope, and influence can be matched only at an international level.

#### Frankfurter Allgemeine ZEITUNG FOR DEUTSCHLAND

Member of T.E.A.M. (Top European Advertising Media)

U.S.A.

Advertising representatives I.N.T.A. International and Trade Advertising 1560 Broadway, New York N.Y. 10036, Tel. 212581-3755 Tel. 212/966-0175

For Subscriptions: German Language Publications, Inc.

75, Varick Street

New Tork, N.Y. 10013

ergenge eine voll der der versche steller der versche der versche

Great Britain

U.K.-Advertisement-Office Room 300 C - Bracken House 10 Cannon Street London, B. C. 4 Tel. 01-2363716

For Financial Advertising, Throgmorton Publications Limited 30 Pinsbury Square London, B.C. 2

For Subscription Seymour Press Brixton Road 334 London, S. W. 9 Tel. Red Post 4444

#### **IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

## Russian Navy infiltrates Indian Ocean

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

AIM IS TO OUTFLANK RED CHINA

A South East Asia have become studded with Soviet warships, Two or three years ago their presence would have been as big a surprise as a Malaysian junk on Lake Baikal.

Observers believe that this is the start of a large outflanking movement. When the Suez Canal is reopened this will form a link with Russian bases in the Mediterranean. In this context Moscow's role in the Middle East gains a new perspective.

The Soviet encirclement is directed against China whose latest diplomatic moves threaten to outdo the Russians in

### Coming of age

Continued from page 1

that can be challenged with reasonable

This country's new freedom is not always praised and at times it is severely criticised and denounced.

This can lead to aggressiveness. It is something that is noticeable on the right flank of all parties. It is something which might even destroy the new government if the electorate forsakes the Free Demo-

On the other hand the Socialists are flexing their muscles on the left flank of the SPD and criticisng Brandt's Social Democracy. They are Marxists not only in their thoughts and in secret, but are quite open about it.

If the demands they are making should become the SPD programme for the eighties there are likely to be violent confrontations within the party. The result would be most likely another twenty years of conservative rule.

It is quite possible that next year the voter will be asked to voice his choice again prematurely. But it is certain that he will not in the meantime be led back into reactionary ways.

Hans Heigert (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 October 1970)

imost unnoticed the waters around South East Asia, an area where the balance of power is still uncertain.

The Russian Navy paid its first official visits to South East Asia in 1968. Last year two naval units put in at Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Basra and other

It is thought that Moscow has ordered ten to fourteen of its warships and submarines to cruise through South East Asian waters as constant observers.

The Russians are about to build a number of artificial floating bases where their ships can dock for repairs or refuelling. Negotiations are in progress on making the British Navy's large docks in Singapore available to Soviet ships "on a commercial basis".

The extension to the Russian presence can also be felt in the Far East. Russian intelligence ships regularly follow the manoeuvres of the United States Seventh

Russian naval units are also operating in Korean, Japanese and North Pacific waters. The Japanese Defence Bureau estimates that the naval base in Vladivostok is the home port of twenty nuclear submarines, eighty conventional submarines and fifty other warships.

Vladivostok is also the starting point for naval units taking part in the annual manoeuvres in the Straits of Okinawa.

Every month the Russian Air Force logs twenty intelligence flights at various heights along the Japanese coast. Added to the increase in flying activity, there is also, the fact that Moscow has been maintaining two missile bases in the People's Republic of Mongolia for the past two years. They are almed at the American bases on Okinawa and the Japanese mainland.

The Indian Ocean is the centre of present Soviet expansion. At the beginning of July it was announced that Moscow had concluded a secret agreement with the Island state of Mauritius that lies in an advantageous strategic

Diplomatic observers believe that the supply facilities guaranteed Russian ships in the "Fisheries Agreement" will be used for more than commercial purposes,



The Russians, Japanese and Americans are building a harbour complex costing 130 million dollars in Visakhapatnam in the East of the Bay of Bengal between Calcutta and Madras.

While the private capital invested by the Japanese and the Americans is being used to build harbour facilities for the mercantile marine as well as a number of industrial projects, the Russians are building the naval base that is part of the complex.

The Indian Navy is to receive service from Russia for ships bought in the Soviet Union, at present three submarines and five destroyer escort vessels.

The advantages for the Russians in having a supply base of their own in this area are as obvious as the denials from the Indian side are firm. The same is true of the base being built in Vizag on the Andamans for the "Eastern Naval Command" of the Indian fleet.

The Indian Navy does not feel all that comfortable in the embrace of the Russian bear. It recently scrapped a two-year submarine training programme that cost the Indian taxpayer 350 dollars per man per month. Russian submarines are built for colder waters, fall easy prey to technical damage and delivery dates are rarely kept.

Both Russians and Indians believe that

they must fill the power gap left by the evacuation by Britain of its bases East of Suez, a result of the policy of the last Labour government.

This situation, closely watched by Tokyo and Washington, has however changed since Edward Heath's Conservative government took over power in

Lord Carrington's recent visit to the capitals of Commonwealth countries in South East Asia showed that Britain does not plan to give up its commitments in the area but would like to come to a compromise with Malaysia, Singapore,

Australia and New Zealand in the form a consultative agreement in sect | INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

The spate of diplomatic activity b Chinese in recent months has cran-Moscow's room for manoeuvre further and undermined Russian fluence in North Korea and Hanoi.

Leonid Brezhnev's plan for a Sai East Asian security system did note; meet with the support of lading ithough no progress was made the Russia's closest partner in this part of A most recent meeting of the ambassa-

Meanwhile busy Japanese salesman in of the Four Powers, the eighth established themselves with incressing of the Four Powers, the eighth success in South East Asia with their tention, was not without its value. of a consumer-orientated affluence it is breakthrough was actueved and alternative to the temptation of a process of exploring points of a large temptation of the process of exploring points of a large temptation of the process of exploring points of the process of the process of exploring points of the process of the proces

waiting game with its fleet.

(Handelsblatt, 15 October, als in the spring.

Continued from page 1

Soviet Union are, then international William Rogers will meet. Soviet ambassanomics and commerce would be higher as Abrassimov will hold discussions to

The objection raised by the African delegation that the Federal Republic supplying arms to the South African quite incorrect. The profits that could be incorrect. The profits that could be involved. It would put a Federal Republic on a bad footing of Third World countries and the polits and economic consequences would be involved. It would put a Federal Republic on a bad footing of the CDR and the terribal laterative of the CDR and the from and economic consequences would be lategrity of the GDR so that from

Whether the black African Signal and East Berlin would take the company pacta sunt servanda. For you our trade with the East has been and East Berlin would take the company pacta sunt servanda. For you our trade with the East has been and East Berlin never wanted this treaty to selly affected by the embargo on the size of the si pipes deal with Russia.

A country like the Federal Repuis page about the wording of the treaty that relies on its export market to all ad started throwing its old arguments on great extent stands or fulls on whether it negotiating table. lives up to its promises and does of "Recognition of the German Democrabreak the contracts it makes." "Recognition of the German Democrabreak the contracts it makes.

Although the Cabora-Bassa dam probable Federal Republic is long overdue and is not approved by all members of invertable," Willi Stoph declared at the present Bonn government it must bills anniversary meeting of the GDR uphold as a sign that we do not be leaders The theme of recognition within inter-(Handelsblatt, 19 October 1970 national law, which the Bonn government contracts.

PUBLISHER: Priedrich Reinacks EDITOR-IN-CHIEF Rherhard Wagner

EDITOR: Alexander Anthony GENERAL MANAGE Heinz Reinecke

adrich Reinsche Verlag GmbH Advertising-rates list No. 7 Printed by

beament any hops of entry into the laid Nations then a decision will be taken one way or another.

Abrassimov's mission is not simple.

Table the agreement of the Federal by it is not allowed entry to any inter
and the state of the series and the series and the series and the series are series as a series are series are series as a series are Krögers Buch- und Verlagsdi Hamburg-Blankeness Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 540 West 24th Street New York, N.Y. 19911

### Ulbricht remains wary of the **Moscow-Bonn Treaty**

avgot any further. In standpoints of both sides are

Moscow feels the pinch and is plant inlanged and as controversial as they inlanged and as controversial as they P. Char at the beginning of the Four Power

Even a five-hour discussion between the preming Mayor of Berlin, Klaus Schütz, ad Soviet ambassador Piotr Abrassimov Zambian President to bring the two sides any nearer to breakthrough to meaningful licusions can only be expected after the 25th anniversary session of the United Nations, if at all

on the normalisation of relations

GDR government has recovered its com-

not prepared to grant, was once

OR were amply satisfied.

But members of the Socialist Unity

hry (SED) are not letting go. Erich kinecker made good use of his leave in the Soviet Union. Willi Stoph left for

and in a hurry when the treaty

aveen Bonn and Warsaw showed signs

is now Abrassimov's task to make

fulles in New York about the chances

the GDR joining the United Nations

If he is able to give the East Berlin

mentary Union. But the Western

what the terms of entry would be.

thing completion.

to Bucharest.

red over and done with.

conflict of interests. the developing nations were made der, At this meeting Soviet Foreign Minister dent on how close the contacts between dodel Gromyko and the American the African States and China or Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Probably in order to defuse this speculation the Party newspapers have been publishing opinions which show a remarkable swing. Erich Honecker who is reported to take the hardest line of all SED members ended a long silence by voicing his approval of the Moscow Treaty.

In Pravda he wrote that the members and candidates of the SED and all officials in the GDR "welcome the signing of the Treaty . . . as an important step towards relaxing tension and nor-malising the situation in Europe." At the same time Honecker gave a

joining if the country has agreed to make

are going on within the SED polit-

buro. There are rumours that two thirds

of the members are against detente. There

are other reports that the hard-liners, of

whom Erich Honecker is an exponent,

now only make up one third of the members of the politburo. Other reports

say that Ulbricht and Stoph alone see it

as a matter of necessity to go along with

Moscow's policy of detente, whereas all

other top men in the Party fear the

consequences of detente on domestic

policy far more than the disapproval of

All this is speculation and only one

thing is certain, the SED is split with a

No outsider knows what movements

contributions towards detente.

rallying cry for the battle against bour-geois ideology including "Social democracy" and thereby gave a clear indication of where the SED sore spot is.

Willi Stoph was quick to counter Honecker's statement, built regarded as a far less dogmatic politician. He stressed that the political situation in which the GDR now finds itself had changed. Stoph claimed that certain political figures in the Federal Republic had realised that it was in their own interests to review the Cold War situation. But, he added, it should not be

overlooked that "imperialistic groups that set standards were attempting to reconcile themselves to the changed balance of power in Europe in order to pursue their old strategic aims in enmity to Socialism with different tactical methods."

Stoph went on to complain about attempts "to utilise the fact that the Moscow Treaty has not yet been ratified for manoeuvres in foreign policy which are tantamount to blackmail."

It was not only politicians from the Christian Democrat and Christian Social Union and champions of the conservative cause that had attached to ratification of the treaty "interpretations that had nothing whatsoever to do with the matter... anyone who raises further conditions on points that are not mutually dependent is forging a link that can only complicate the situation and will do nothing to help solve outstanding pro-It is manifest that Willi Stoph is

referring to the link between talks on the Berlin question and ratification of the Moscow Treaty. But he left a backdoor open in that he made no definite claims on this score himself. Apparently the SED is making a show of having nothing to do with the Four Power talks on Berlin. The fact that the SED is not making a firm stand is one of the few encouraging signs to come from East Berlin. A settlement on Berlin giving West Berliners easements and long-term security would be to a certain extent unwelcome in SED circles, but as far as domestic policy is concerned it would have very few consequences. It might in fact bring the GDR success in foreign policy in the guise of acceptance in international organisations.

The question of a settlement in relations between both parts of Germany is different. The SED is allergic to anything that smacks of rapprochement, inter-German relations and cooperation. In SED officialese these concepts are trans-.lated as interference, Anfiltration cand weakening of the GDR.

Obviously the Party feels that detente within Germany could awaken new hopes in the people of the GDR and destroy the development of a national awareness that they are striving for. Joachim Nawrocki

(DIE ZEIT, 16 Oktober 1970)

### Opinion poll on status of West Berlin

### DIE WELT

By far the greater part of people in this country consider that West Borlin should be regarded as part of the Federal Republic, according to the Allensbach institute for public opinion research.

According to the Allensbach survey 85 per cent of a representative cross-section the population think that Berlin is a part of the Federal Republic.

The Allensbach survey was conducted on behalf of a ZDF (German television second channel) current affairs programme in August and September this

Only four out of every hundred of those interviewed were of the definite opinion that West Berlin must be regarded as a separate entity outside the Federal Republic.

Even more decided views were voiced on the question: Should we continue to fight for the rights of West Berlin or should we give the city up completely?

Eighty-eight per cent thought we should not give up West Berlin. Four per cent thought we should renounce the city and eight per cent were don't knows.

Seventy-eight per cent considered it right that meetings of Bonn government departments should be held in Berlin. Ten per cent did not and twelve per cent declined to give a definite answer to this question.

Almost half of those interviewed (43 per cent) considered that the Moscow Treaty should only be ratified when progress had been made in negotiations on the Berlin question. Fourteen per cent were for ratification without prior alleviation of hardships for the people of Berlin.

(DIEWELT, 9 Oktober 1970)

#### Abrassimov stands as resolute as ever before

that the Bonn government has forged between a satisfactory conclusion of the talks on Berlin and ratification of the Moscow Treaty.

He claimed that these were two separate matters that had nothing whatsoever to do with each other. In this respect he tried to gain ground by pointing out that the GDR was prepared to offer West Berliners permits to visit relatives in East Berlin. But he gave no further details about this offer.

He also said that it might be possible to keep the access routes clear, but only on the condition that the political ties between West Berlin and the Federal Republic were broken off.

On this point Abrassimov was particularly intransigent. The old Soviet thesis of Berlin being "a special political unitiy" was behind everything he said. On this score he even went so far as to call for a special status for political parties and social organisations in West Berlin independent of the Federal Republic.

Abrassimov voiced his objection to Federal institutions even of an apolitical nature in the divided city. He was not even prepared to talk about West Berlin being represented by Bonn in its foreign policies. The ambassador rejected this idea categorically.

In his talks with Klaus Schütz ambassador Abrassimov confirmed that the Soviet Union was attempting to remove the three Western Powers from this affair.

Americans, Britons and the French can have a direct influence on German policy via Berlin. Anything that cut Bonn off from its allies would suit the Kremlin. Ambassador Abrassimov had this aim in

mind when he informed the governing Mayor of Berlin that German interests and those of the Western Powers were not identical. He claimed that the Americans, British and French were not particularly concerned about German affairs but simply wanted their pound of flesh from Germany. Abrasslmov did not make a direct attack on the presence of the Western Allies in Berlin but mentioned it indirectly. He claimed that the Soviet Union had conquered the city in 1945 and there was nothing that the three

This is a point on which Abrassimov had come into conflict with US ambassador William Rush. It seems that Rush would not be goaded by his Soviet counterpart and stated that Washington's representatives could not indulge in squabbles with the Soviet ambassador.

The Western Powers are no longer concealing their pessimism. Even the optimists among them have, as one diplomat said, learned a lesson. Doubt that the Soviet Union really wants detente are increasing particularly in the

American camp. Jürgen Engert
(CHRIST UND WELT, 16 Oktober 1970)

#### The talks between the Federal Repub-L lic and Yugoslavia being held in the Foreign Office in Bonn and based on the governmental committee set up by the two countries in 1964 were originally planned as an occasion for the exchange of views. They were not meant to be

preparatory to an official agreement. Because of its economic links with its most important trading partner, Yugoslavia places greatest store on questions of liberalisation and an increase of quotas. During the talks at Bonn it became plain liberalisation measures being carried out by the Federal Republic.

Bonn listend attentively to the wishes of the Yugoslavs but had to tell its guests from Belgrade that the Federal Republic's freedom in the negotiations was restricted by Common Market regulations, especially in agriculture.

Time will show the extent to which Bonn can exert influence in Brussels to secure Yugoslavia greater access to markets in Europe and above all in the

Federal Republic. The results of the talks in Bonn will have to be awaited before further steps are taken in the bilateral relations between the two countries as well as the foreign trade. Foreign trade with Com-

Yugoslavia wants closer ties with the West

relationship of Yugoslavia to the Common Market.

As with all negotiations with Eastern European countries, imports provide a must face the problem of inflation. At

On the other hand Brussels has met Belgrade half-way since last spring's nonpreferential commercial agreement that is due to last three years initially. If this agreement is not extended after this currency. But there are rays of hope period, it would be a real departure from in the strengthening of industrial cooperausual practice.

At the time being observers can only speculate whether Tito's latest talks in

Western Europe have actually marked the beginning of his country's political turn Yugoslavia has already provided the economic foundation for a move of this type which many people consider likely.

In 1969 there was a swing in Yugoslavia's

mon Market countries made up 36 per cent of the total and fifteen per cent was with countries of the European Free Trade Association (EPTA).

The Common Market countries' share of foreign trade with the Comecon countries is far more balanced that with capitalist

Although the economy is developing well and important branches are showing healthy increase rates, Yugoslavia too hard nut that cannot be cracked imme- the beginning of the year politicians described the fight against inflation as one of their most urgent tasks. So far there have been no results.

It is considered improbable that Yugoslavia will make the dinar a convertible tion with the West. This not only supplies products urgently needed by the Yugoslavian economy but also stimulates ex-

What Yugoslavia needs above all is capital. Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz's recent announcement that it plans to finance the investments of TAM motor manufacturers is an unusual example of economic cooperation but it could form a precedent. (Handelsbiatt, 14 October 1970)

### The German Tribunt dimed that with the signing of the

ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF Otto Heinz

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDITORI

, Schoene Aussicht, Hamburg 2 Fel.: 2-20-12-56 - Telex: 02-1473

All criticles which THE GERMAN TEBINI reprints are published in cooperation with reprints are published in cooperation with additional staffs of leading newspapers of place in the critical staffs of leading newspapers of the critical staffs of leading newspapers of the critical cooperation. They are complete translations of the original text, in plets translations of the original text, in way abridged or editorially redrafted.

The correspondence please quote year and to the World Health Organisation, scription number, which appears as the property of the control of the Federal lands to the Western powers the second to the Western powers the second to the Western Complete the Second the Second to the Western Complete the Second to the Western Complete the Second to the Western Complete the Second to the Second

#### Soviet attacks on Bonn's insistence that a satisfactory settlement on Berlin must be a prerequisite for ratification of the Moscow Treaty are becoming more vehement. This was brought home to the gover-

ning mayor of Berlin, Klaus Schütz, when he spoke with the Soviet ambassador Plotr Abrassimov at the senate reception quarters in Grunewald, Berlin, for over five hours.

The meeting was held on the initiative of the diplomat from Moscow. He had sent a newly formed ambassadorial committee to Schöneberg Town Hail to inform Klaus Schütz that he considered it advisable to hold talks.

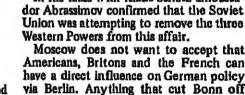
Water Ulbricht and Willi Stoph are Both had faced each other across the Maing to travel to Prague this month, in early December the SED leader negotiating table three times before, once in East Berlin and twice in the West.

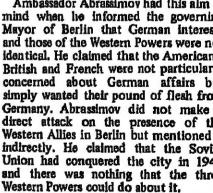
After careful consideration Abrassimov decided not to call for the meeting on Russian territory at the embassy, but he was quite prepared to hold the talks in the western sector of the city.

Klaus Schütz considered that he would

have to go along with the ambassador's request although there was no lack of objections within the SPD. But the governing mayor had covering fire from the CDU Opposition. It was quite right of them not to let Schitz down. What Abrassimov had to say was well worth listening to.

He was more conciliatory in formal matters than at previous meetings, but when it came to matter-of-fact argumen-tation he showed very little flexibility. The main point he attacked was the link owers will only consent to the GDR





#### POLITICS

### FDP defections could bring about government's downfall

about at top speed at present in the mind of any Bundestag member devoting even half his thoughts to the future provides several possibilities. Of course no one can prophesy what will happen but it would be useful to estimate what could take

Starting with Chancellor Willy Brandt, When he next counts his supporters he will find that the coalition of Social and Free Democrats, including the members from Berlin, has 265 seats in the Bundestag. The Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists have 253 seats, leaving the government a majority of twelve.

This is a respectable majority for the day-to-day work of the Bundestag and has proved ample for all divisions that have so far taken place.

Erich Mende, Heinz Starke and Siegfried Zoglmann have never belonged to



Erich Mende

(Photo: Archiv) the 'voice' of the coalition and their defection entails practically no change in the numerical strength of the allied Social and Free Democrats. At the same time the Opposition has, in this respect, not gained anything that it did not have

The crux of the matter for the coalition is that the Berlin members have no ore than a restricted right to vote in the Bundestag. They are not allowed to decide on legislation or any matter concerning the election of a Chancellor and, therefore, a government.

When weighing up the balance in this political power game, Berlin's representatives must therefore be ignored. That leaves Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel with 251 seats compared with the CDU/ CSU's 245, trimming their majority to

This has been sufficient up to now to gain a relative majority even though the coalition could not always count upon the support of the three turncoats.

But the situation looks worse when an absolute majority of all 496 members enjoying full voting rights is essential. An absolute majority is needed for the ratification of the Bonn-Moscow Treaty or for any decisions directly concerned with the existence of the Brandt-Scheel Cabinet.

In divisions demanding an absolute majority the SPD and FDP can afford no more than two hospitalised members or opponents within their own ranks, 249 of the 251 members must be in attendance and, what's more, give their support.

The CDU/CSU is only four seats away

hat is now going to happen in from this magic figure of 249. Ignoring Berlin members, but including Zoglmann and friends, floor-leader Rainer Barzel now controls 245 seats.

We have therefore reached the point where the opposing factions in this parliamentary trench warfare are looking into the whites of their enemy's eyes. It is easy to see that extremely absurd situations are possible.

If the SPD/FDP lose another three members and the Union parties gain them, both sides are equally strong and neither has the absolute majority for which one vote more is required.

This misfortune can befall the coalition if one of its numbers is unable to attend Bundestag divisions for reasons of illness. In other words, any further under-

mining of the majority position cannot be solved numerically. The crisis round about would then run further on political stimulus only and then only in the direction that Basic Law allows.

Its regulations intended to prevent crisis situations have always provided an element of political stability up to now. But Articles 67 and 68 do show an alarming lack of flexibility. It is worth reading them, even though they might not say much at first glance:
"Article 67. 1. The Bundestag can

express its lack of confidence in the Federal Chancellor only by electing a successor with a majority of its members and by requesting the President to dismiss the Federal Chancellor, The President must comply with the request and appoint the person elected, 2. Forty-eighthours must elapse between the motion and the election

"Article 68. 1. If a motion of the Chancellor for a vote of confidence is not assented to by the majority of the members of the Bundestag, the President may, upon the proposal of the Chancel-lor, dissolve the Bundestag within 21 days. The right to dissolve shall lapse as soon as the Bundestag by the majority of its members elects another Chancellor, 2, Forty-eight hours must clapse between the motion and the vote thereon."

The important Article 67 is a result of the instability of the Weimar Republic. With the "constructive vote of no confidence" it has made it more difficult for members to elect a new Chancellor and

institute a change in the power situation. As things stand now, it is possible, indeed probable, that further erosion or the attainment of a numerical balance would mean that the Chancellor would not get an absolute majority in a vote of



Heinz Starke (Photo: Archiv) categorically that a man of honour would

Siegfried Zogimann

confidence and the CDU/CSU in its turn would be unable to drum up an absolute majority to elect a Chancellor of its

There remains the possible way out of having a minority government headed by Willy Brandt. This is politically indefensible as the government would be com pletely incapable of action and would scarcely be politically credible. If this risk were taken, the government could bring a national crisis down on its head.

As the SPD and FDP can hardly hope for deserters from the CDU/CSU, it would be better for the balance of power to swing plainly in favour of the Union parties so that they could attain an absolute majority and replace Brandt with Rainer Barzel or someone.

What would the political consequences be when a person such as Zogimann could pat himself on the back and claim that he intentionally led to the fall of School and his Socialist-Liberal coalition?

What would happen with the CDU/CSU and a government thus formed? It would have a negligible amount of political credibility and a vast amount of difficulties to overcome, especially in economic affairs and Ostpolitik. It would be under close supervision by a critical public who had not been called upon to their decision on the matter and would be led by a Chancellor w INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS enjoyed little confidence.

Political faithhealers of course have panacea-a Grand Coalition, This is int nutably the easiest solution-theoretic at least. Things look different in practiespecially where the SPD is concerned

The Party would probably not have: ask Brandt to go. There would cent

of Vice Chancellor in a CDU/CSU-heid government, the Social Democrats of not stake their one trump card, Ost; tik, without completely losing fact would then have to be continued in Franz Josef Strauss and Freibert. Franz Josef Strauss and Freiher In parto be started. Theodor von Guttenberg as well and Erich Mende and Siegfried Zoglung that its final draft, the rights of workers The inconsistencies of such a line paneils and those of the individual overstretch the bounds of one's image torker will be strengthened. At the same

FDP, a change of electoral law is longer a valid argument or alibi. And further point, the establishment of an Grand Coalition would certainly example of the following points: the extra-parliamentary opposition to Workers councils will be enlarged, espeincrease rapidly in strength and contain the government's every move.

Workers councils will be enlarged, espeincrease rapidly in strength and contain the government's every move.

ing stable conditions based on votes council.
wishes is fresh elections. If Article 65- In concerns where there are no councils which places considerable difficulting the trades union can apply to the Labour examined, it can be seen that this is maker who is not employed in the can only be taken if both parties a meem.

Brandt would have to fail in a voted confidence, though without the Opper tion being able to get one of its men candidates for the Chancellorship in Palais Schuumburg by means of a "tee structive" vote of no confidence. structive" vote of no-confidence.

course requires great responsibility from Theworkers council will continue to be

It cannot yet be said whether thing thing is that only great responsibility a bound to use those opportunities prevent our parliamentary system falls, resented by the law. to pieces if pressure is felt in Bonn.

Oskar Fehrenbach

If this ruling is violated the employer

# New legislation governing rights of workers councils

be a tumult as he is the Party's integrals
factor. And the Party would, but probabability give a categorical no.

But even if the answer were yes add.

SPD member were found to full the state of the Bundestag have given Labour lighter Walter Arendt the go-shead on a lighter Walter Arendt the go-shead on a lighter walter and Industrial Relation Law smared under conditions of the greatest

As this would also mean the end of months in the factory will also be assured.

The most hopeful alternative for regis enter for employees to set up a workers

the way of a fresh election - is closs Cont to appoint as chairman a union

The workers council could in the past President Gustav Heinemann word deide that union representatives might then whave withen right to dissolve the their meetings. In future union Bundestag and order-new elections. The bigues will be invited to the meetings.

peaceful organisation. Paragraph 49 is be redrafted. The workers council will will come to such a pitch. The one set kforbidden to create conflict situations.

(STUTTUARTER ZEITUNG, 10 October 1978 to may be fined. The obligation to cooperate in a spirit of trust will remain. The ban on party political activity in the ion as long as the peaceful running of the ctory is not affected.

always give his seat back to the party mobably wants to give workers councils



Walter Arendt

the chance of countering the political arguments of extremist groups. The right of the workers council to participate in personnel and welfare affairs

will be considerably extended.

The workers council must be adequately informed on any changes to be made concerning the running of the factory. It is not however given the right of veto.

Its influence on the firm's personnel policy will be increased as it will participate in longer-term personnel planning that should consider the problems of the older workers. This is also true of

The workers council will also particlpate in the concern's training and restraining measures. It will have the right of veto when instructors are appointed.

Binding welfare plans will be drawn up in future in case of large scale changes in the concern that lead to mass redundancy.

As has already been said, the decision on suspending and dismissing employees will rest with management. But the factory council will be consulted on dismissals more than it is now.

their seats in the Bundestag if their party is

banned by the Constitutional Court. This

plainly contradicts the idea of a represen-

But the advocates of this system do not

admit this. According to their interpreta-

tative parliament.

concrete party organisation.

If an employee petitions a labour court about a dismissal, his position will be strengthened in the trial as the workers council will examine whether the principles of social selection were followed in dismissing him, whether the employee could be employed in another part of the factory or whether he could be adapted to the changed conditions by retraining or any other method.

The Economic Committee will be retained, the number of members serving on it can be increased. Youth will also have a greater say.

Individual employees will also be given more rights in future. On this point Walter Arendt has followed proposals made by the employers.

Employees will have the right of complaint. The complaint must be approved by superior. If approval is not given the employees information on wages.

Employees will have right of complaint, The complaint must be approved by a superior. If approval is not given the workers council can deal with the com-

More importance will be attached to factory conferences as questions concerning wages and welfare measures will also be discussed there in future.

Departmental conferences will also be held in larger factories to enable employees to discuss problems directly affecting them.

Two factory conferences will be held annually. The factory council can arrange a further two meetings if desired.

Under this law working groups as proposed by the employers will not be set up in factories. The Ministry has taken heed of union objections on this point.

Working groups can only be set up on the basis of tariff agreements. This would rule out factory agreements on this

Executives will in future be given an active and passive right of suffrage for the workers council. The only exceptions are members of the board, general plenipotentiaries as well as departmental directors and heads of personnel if they have the right to decide on suspensions ond dismissals. Executives will not be given their own representative organ.

But in the present situation the theory of a member sticking to his seat at all costs must be regarded as needing revision. Political scientist Karl Löwenstein has said that the whole idea has now become one great big lie. Even looking at the practice of party discipline, observers would be able to speak of a fiction if

The question is raised in this situation if the desires of voters can be ignored so blatantly in the long run. It is not so long ago that the extreme left based their arguments against parliamentarianism on the fact that voters only had the right to participate in elections every four years and even then had little choice.

In the mid-twenties Hugo Preuss, the liberal who drafted the Weimar constitution wrote "Any deputy wanting to retain his seat after leaving his party must have a very robust conscience today."

The constitution leaves the problem to the personal morals of the individual member. But it seems that some representatives of the people feel that this is an excessive demand upon them.

(Handelsblatt, 13 October 1970)

The Union of Executives (ULA) has described the draft for the new Industrial Relations Law as vague and inconsiderate.

According to the draft drawn up by the Ministry of Labour and contrary to the present law, some 300,000 executives would have their interests represented by Factory Councils.

The ULA believes that this ruling does not do justice to the interests of those affected or the real situation in the

Senior white-collar workers are indeed employees and, as such, in need of protection, but they are at the same time executives. This automatically singles them out from other employees and the workers council.

The ULA says that an interest group for executives and elected by them, a practice that has proved its merits in many concerns, was the only modern, democratic way of making allowances for their functions.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 8 October 1970)

#### Record number of foreign workers in this country

In the middle of this year labour exchanges in this country had 22.3 registered employees an their books. This represents an increase of two per cent or half a million on last year's figures.

This considerable increase in the near exhausted labour market can be attributed to a greater number of workers arriving from abroad.

The number of foreign workers in the Federal Republic and West Berlin at the end of September nearly reached the two million mark for the first time. The figure of 1.95 million was the highest ever. Almost ten per cent of the labour force employed in the Federal-Republic today are foreigners.

The development of the economic boom in this country in recent years can be seen by consulting the number of foreign workers being employed. In the autumn of 1964 the number of

foreign workers exceeded the million mark for the first time, in 1966 there were 1.3 million foreigners working in this country, the highest pre-recession

During the economic depression that followed the number of foreign workers sank below the million mark once again. As the economy has picked up over the last three years this figure has almost doubled to nearly two million.

The largest group of foreign workers come from Yugoslavia with a figure of 425,000. Italy is in second place with 382,000. Turkey then follows with 354,000, Greece with 242,000 and Spain with 171,000.

The only item to be officially registered up to now is the amount of money transferred by foreign workers back to their homeland. The figure for the first half of 1970 was over 1,900 million. Marks, an increase of 656 million Marks or 51 per cent on the corresponding

Foreign workers will probably send some 4.000 million Marks back home this year, a new record level and no less a ourden on this country's balance of payments for which they were once a welcome relief.

This figure does not include the debts taken on by the social insurance sevices with the increase in foreign workers.

Foreign workers in this country expect to receive in the future high returns for their labours. With present developments these sums will probably total thousands of millions of Marks.

The Bundesbank is viewing the problem with some concern as it will have to. provide the necessary currency to transfer: pensions in some years time.

(Hannoversche Presse, 9 October 1970)

### Constitutional consequences for MPs factory will however be raised. Opportunities will be given for political discuswho cross the floor of the House

The man in the street cannot understand 1 how members of the Bundestag can switch to another party and yet retain their seats. Few people can reconcile this right

with their conception of justice.
Free Democrats too believe that Erich Mende, Heinz Starke and Siegfried Zogimann should feel a moral obligation to give their seats back to the FDP.

The conduct of Mende and Zoglmann at least is not very convicing from the moral point of view. In 1969 both politicians made a written declaration stating that they would give up their seats ig it they left the party for

reasons of conscience or were expelled. But ignoring the fact that agreements of this type are not legally binding, the FDP renegades have a way out with

which they can soothe their conscience. Like Mende, they only need to claim that the party to which they made their oath was a different party to the one they were now leaving. Everybody wants to find fault in the party and not in his own

person! Former FDP leader Erich Mende refused to accept this from the renegades who formed the Free People's Party in 1956. At the time he said that the basis on which those concerned had gained their seats no longer existed.

And only a few years ago he stated

from which he had received it. Mende, Starke and Zoglmann have only

the FDP to thank that they are member of the Bundestag. It was the FDP the placed them on the reserve list and the votes that led to their election were given to them but to the party. not to them but to the party.
Willi Weyer's remark that the credib

ty of the whole parliamentary system and control of monarchic in danger can hardly be dismissed as a preminents.

members. It raises the question's political will.

Whether Basic Law is not lagging behind they are therefore no longer voters' political reality on this point.

representative of the whole population and not bound to orders and instruction in the task of getting candidation of the same and instruction in the task of getting candidation of the same and instruction in the task of getting candidation of the same and the same

development of the modern party system

The first concern of representable democracy was to make elected members independent of direct influence and province, including that exerted by the State The parties that scarcely existed organisations in the present-day sense of organisations in the present-day sense of the world had no direct power of political the world had

Continued on page 5

#### Continued from page 4

he function of the parliament was the

exaggeration.

But this credibility depends on more than the personal integrity of individual manufactures. It raises the question of the manufacture in the formation of the manufacture.

Article 38 states that a member is the character of the control of and not bound to orders and instruction but subject only to his own conscience was important in the legislative has taken this into development of the modern parliament of the legislative has taken this into the legislative has taken the legislat

aragraph 49 states that members lose

theory but it is unsatisfactory in practice. Provincial Electoral Law ruled that a

lose their seats when their party is

banned, they claim that a member of an

tion. Articles 21 and 38 show members are both representatives of the whole population and exponents of a depend on which of the two principles happens to be most important at the time. To get round the fact that members

illegal organisation cannot be a representative of the whole population. This kind of balance may exist in As early as 1924 the Baden-Württemberg member would lose his seat in parliament if he left his party but not if he were to

be expelled from it. A ruling of this type always has the advantage that a parliamentarian is assured of his independence if a party tries to get rid of embarrassing members by expelling them.

Amateur youth

orchestras play

in Berlin

faily, Youth and Sports Affairs.

bt at the International Rendezvous

Frouth Orchestras twelve prominent

spers of the musical world had to pass

the Romantic, Classical or earlier

The jury's task must have been unen-

rible. The youth orchestras that came to

griods, and also on one modern piece.

(Photos Kital Ardin were scarcely comparable.

**MUSIC** 

#### THINGS SEEN

# Tiepolo cartoons on show in Stuttgart

V isitors to the Residenz in Würzburg have to strain their necks in all directions to view Tiepolo's largescale frescos in the Imperial Hall and the stairwell and usually give up in both pain and despair.

They are overwhelmed by the sight of the largest ceiling fresco in the history of painting, covering an area of some six thousand square feet.

They are unable to master the wealth of detail and fall to see the richness of invention and individual form and the interplay of genius and intellect which the artist invested into Balthasar Neumann's splendid architecture.

The artistic details that are difficult to make out from below, if they can be seen at all, can now be studied at close range in Stuttgart.

The city's Staatsgalerie has in its graphic art department more than thirty cartoons that doubtlessly have some connection with the frescos in Würzburg. They are either the first sketches that Tiepolo made for his larger works or painstaking studies of individual figures

Of course these works lack the powerful colour of the paintings, a real defect as can be imagined with a painter who depends on colour as much as Tiepolo.

But this Venetian artist masters the cartoon technique so well that the various degrees of shading in the bistre and the varying thickness and strength of the chalk work give an astounding impression of colour. These cartoons really do contain the whole of Tiepolo's skill.

The only problem is which Tiepolo is the artist: father Giovanni Battista, elder son Glovanni Domenico or younger son Lorenzo. To this very day scholars are undecided whether these finely executed, red-shaded cartoons which accurately fix many details are the final sketches of the head of the family and studio or mainly copies from the hands of the sons.

The exhibition at Stuttgart is devoted to the problem of dating, classifying and

Twelve years ago there was a travelling exhibition of the work of Jacques

Lipchitz, but in the Federal Republic it

Now the Berlin National Gallery in

conjunction with the Neuer Berliner

Kunstverein is putting on an exhibition of

only reached Dortmund.

Lucca in Italy!

macher.

exhibits.

Bacen, Duisburg and Vienna.

works owned by the gallery are on show together with a further 27 cartoons and three sketch books from the Martin von Wagner Museum in Würzburg and, as an added surprise, thirteen cartoons from a private owner in Swabia that have not previously been seen by the public. The results are astonishing in many respects.

In the painstakingly written and excel-lently printed and illustrated catalogue containing pictures of all the cartoons. George Knox, the greatest expert on Tiepolo as a cartoonist, strengthens a theory put forward by researchers in this

He supplies convincing arguments to support the view that most of the studies for the Würzburg fresco are by Giovanni Battista, though there are a few borderline

There are various reasons why this and other questions have not been completely cleared up in the two hundred years since the painter's death.

Graphic art collections are often treated as the poor relations of art galleries. With the staff shortage and the pitiable means provided the work which demands both time and money cannot be carried to its satisfactory conclusion.

On top of this, the condemnation pronounced by German classicists Anton Raphael Mengs and Johann Joachim Winckelmann has had a lasting effect right up to the present day.

. These two men and their emphasis on noble simplicity and calm greatness prevented the recognition and adoption of Baroque art right up to the turn of this century and even later.

It is only a few decades ago that specialists first started to study the period from Bernini to Tiepolo seriously. Art dealers tagged along behind.

Minety years ago the estate of Munich court painter and Tiepolo pupil Giovanni Domenico Bossi was auctioned in Stutt-



Two Oriental merchants (1752-1753)

Only seven people showed interest in the 847 cartoons from the Tiepolo workshop. One of them was Professor Karl August Kräutle, at that time chairman of the Royal Engravings Cabinet in Stuttgart, an astounding enough event in a province like Swabla that remained oval to Classicism.

He paid 416 Gold Marks for a fifth of these important works by two great cartoonists, 168 items in all. The cartoons were sold in lots and not offered sepa-

It is surprising that he happened to choose the lots comprising figure studies and draft sketches. It is not all that probable that he realised that the chalk cartoons had any connection with the frescos in Würzburg.

The sixty or so pen and ink drawings, including twenty by Giovanni Batista, should have been particularly attractive for the Professor of graphic arts at the Academy of Creative Art.

This unfashionable purchase formed the core of Stutigart's collection of graphic art. No other purchases were

Visitors to the exhibition can feel a little of this neglect of what are the most valuable possessions of the Engravings Cabinet. Those who have already seen some of the temporary exhibitions or-ganised in the Graphic Arts Department

feel that they have already seen all a professional youth orchestras were exworks now on show and are surprised find different ones from the last time in attended as the surroundings and smit germent are the same.

Professional youth orchestras were exchaded. However, since the conditions of surprised particular were not specific enough in distinguishing between "High School" and Hochschule" the orchestras that comgement are the same.

A good deal of the effect is to practically lost. There is no organisms no highlights, everything is just lined neatly along the walls.

Why were there no small exhibite cases? Why are the best works to highlighted by being put in a promise position?

Hochschule the orchestras that competed were a mixture of trained musicians hom Belgrade, Lodz and Moscow and Mildren's orchestras and school orchestras that competed were a mixture of trained musicians hom Belgrade, Lodz and Moscow and Mildren's orchestras and school orchestras that competed were a mixture of trained musicians hom Belgrade, Lodz and Moscow and Mildren's orchestras and school orchestras that competed were a mixture of trained musicians hom Belgrade, Lodz and Moscow and Mildren's orchestras and school orchestras that competed were a mixture of trained musicians hom Belgrade, Lodz and Moscow and Mildren's orchestras and school orchestras that competed were a mixture of trained musicians hom Belgrade, Lodz and Moscow and Mildren's orchestras and school orchestras that the mixture of trained musicians hom Belgrade, Lodz and Moscow and Mildren's orchestras and school orchestras that the mixture of trained musicians hom Belgrade, Lodz and Moscow and Mildren's orchestras that competed were a mixture of trained musicians hom Belgrade, Lodz and Moscow and Mildren's orchestras that competed were a mixture of trained musicians how Belgrade, Lodz and Moscow and Mildren's orchestras that competed were a mixture of trained musicians how Belgrade, Lodz and Moscow and Mildren's orchestras that competed were a mixture of trained musicians how Belgrade, Lodz and Moscow and Mildren's orchestras that competed were a mixture of trained musicians how Belgrade, Lodz and Moscow and Mildren's orchestras that competed were a mixture of trained musicians how Belgrade, Lodz and Moscow and Mildren's orchestras that competed were a mixture of trained musicians how Belgrade, Lodz and Moscow Why are there no illustrations of a rooms orchestras. It is hard to compare

relevant frescos, paintings, etchings in the country's 83-strong Bundesjugend-the other cartoons mentioned in the country's 83-strong Bundesjugendcatalogue so that the visitor could co pare them with what is on exhibition? In eight individual concerts the jury Why do the pen and ink sketches has addiences that were not particularly some way away from the final cha whered about the whole affair.

studies which represented the final the heard a concert by the Bundesjubefore the actual painting? prochester in which Justus, Prantz

before the actual painting?

The catalogue has already best praised but it is too scientific for it normal visitor. So why is he not provide with a pamphlet helping him to distinguish the various types of cartoon?

Art-lovers would like to be provided with criteria for determining the purpose quality and author of the cartoons, has should be given this help. They would be grateful and come most frequently.

Hans Albert Peters in which. Justus. Rrantz provides a highly enjoyable rendering for actioning the with a pamphlet rendering for a highly enjoyable rendering for actions in the orchestral accompaniment had its wand downs, particularly in the wind with criteria for determining the purpose play and their deputies sat in.

From the point of view of judging the action of the orchestra, which was conducted with great care by Volker Wangenfrequently.

Hans Albert Peters in which. Justus. Rrantz provides a highly enjoyable rendering for action in the wind with a pamphlet helping him to disting and downs, particularly in the wind with criteria for determining the purpose provides and downs, particularly in the wind with criteria for determining the purpose provides and downs, particularly in the wind with the purpose provides and downs, particularly in the wind with the purpose provides and downs, particularly in the wind with criteria for determining the purpose provides and downs, particularly in the wind with the provides and downs, particularly in the wind with the purpose provides and downs, particularly in the wind with criteria for determining the purpose provides and downs, particularly in the wind with the purpose provides and downs, particularly in the wind do

(CHRIST UND WELT, 2 October 1975)

#### House, the performance of Beethoven's Symphony No 4 is more significant. The orchestra dealt well with the

#### structure of the symphony and their music was lively. The tone of the string section in the first movement was fault-In the performance of the overture to Coriolanus the musical elan of the

symphony gave way to heroic energy

which was to great effect. What was sensational about the Bundes-It was not exactly a competition that the Herbert von Karajan foundation maked in conjunction with the member of West Berlin Senate responsible for Jugendorchester, however, was their confidence in handling modern works. This came out remarkably in Werner Heider's Edition D 1970, with elements of group

The warm response to this performance was well deserved and this was borne out by the even more fascinating rendering of dement on interpretations of works the work at the final concert in the Berlin Philharmonia.

Another prizewinning orchestra that took part in the final concert was the Polish "Pro musica" chamber orchestra from Lodz. They played a divertimento by Grazyna Bacewicz.

The prizewinners also included the string orchestra of the Moscow Tchaikovsky Conservatorium which played the serenade in D-major by Tchaikovsky. The sound of the strings was incredibly

smooth with the whole orchestra blending perfectly. The evenness of their bow work was evident even in the planissimo The smoothness of the orchestra was

opposed to somewhat angular leadership by Professor Mikhail Terlan. Tchaikovsky's serenade including the famous waitz the ordinary.

At the end of this orchestral rendezvous Herbert von Karajan himself conducted the International Youth Orchestra specially formed from the best individual musicians of the guest orchestras.

Of course there was little time princitse and it would have been influir to formance of Brahms' Symphony No 2: But the slow movement and the scherzo could not have given rise to any complaints from the patron of this goodwill

A start has been made. It is planned to hold a follow up in 1972, but it is essential that the planning is more careful

versche Allgemeine, 29 September 1970)

### Thomas Kessler's musical agitation fails

can scarcely be denied that politics can be played with music even though there is the suspicion that it is generally poor music that is used for political purposes and evil political purposes that have to rely on musical appeal.

But the idea of political music of quality is for many composers a sacrosanct conception that they do not want to give up as this would be an admission of the intolerable contradiction between their musical and their political tenden-

The fact that revolutionary ideology and avant-garde music do not coincide is denied stubbornly the more obvious it is. And the hope that it must be possible to develop a music of revolution from the revolution in music cannot be shaken even in face of all the striking failures.

One failure was without doubt Thomas Kessler's musical reportage National Days which recently had its premiere in the Berlin Academy of Arts in the studio of the Deutsche Oper. This work formed a counterbalance to Rosenkavaller in the operatic activity during the Berlin Festi-

The central figure of the work was Rosa Luxemburg, the background the First World War, the Revolution and its betrayal.

But what was meant to be musical agitation degenerated into a confusion of contradiction and achieved the opposite effect by becoming an aesthetic problem.

In the scenario of Claus H. Henneberg fthe differences with Winfried Batternfeind's production was scarcely-determinable) scenic action is confronted with projections of enlarged photographs that form the stage design along with a forest of flags that are first of all black, white and red, then red and finally black, red and gold.

Real flowers are thrown at photographed soldiers, later they are handed real crutches. While an allegorical male quintette appears on stage representing

Contrary to widespread belief music the Army, the Church, reformist Socialism Idoes not have to be non-political. It and art, official photographs appear in the background, courting sympathy and depicting patriotic scenes and portraits of Kaiser Wilhelm II and his family, Hindenburg. Scheidemann and Noske.

> The intention behind the setting was plain, almost all too plain, Photography, an apparently neutral depiction of reality, can be used for ideological ends while parody, a form that distorts reality, actually restores it and points out the truth, a truth that is hardly summed up accurately even by the most malicious

But the parody becomes too harmless and the aim of increasing its effect by showing pictures by Georg Grosz fails. Henneberg and Bauernfeind wanted to show dangerous puppets but all the



audience could see were the puppets and not their inherent danger.

It is difficult to say whether Henneberg's intentions are supported or retarded by Kessler's music. Whatever the case, Kessler does not make it easy for himself. He scorns the convenient procedure of quoting music, analogous to the way Henneberg quotes photographs, thus forming montages and distortions illustrating its ideological function in the War and post-war era.

"instead he tries to write critical music using avaint-garde technique, "composing sounds, dividing music spatially and dis-secting spoken texts into particles of 

The patriotic cant of the allegorical male quintette dissolves into senseless syllables and letters. As the meaning of the words is quashed, feelings and emotions such as malice, sentimentality and cock-eyed enthusiasm are more drastic. Destruction of language's semantic level changes from an aesthetic game into a political masquerade.

But the aim of illuminating a period of history by confronting ideologies with parodistic destruction, instead of reproducing it purely aesthetically, did not assume scenic shape even though it could be understood. Theatrical effect was not given a political function as it could not be achieved in the first place.

The failure could be seen in the fact that the documents included in the work, an inflammatory speech by Rosa Luxemburg and one of her letters from prison, appeared astonishingly pale and meanngless and were, moreover, read badly.

They had no effect as they lacked the political and historical context that the juxtaposition of photography and scenic not. The only attempt Kessler made to break out of this musical agitation was an aria that was both lyrical and emotional, The audience felt as if it was back in the traditional opera. Kessler's "Action with Music" was meant to show how antiquated

Naming the excellent solo singer would be to contravene the intention behind the performance. The programme was collectivised. All the members of the orchestra were listed and the roles of the singers and speakers were not given as they were meant to be understood as a unit.

But after the solo there was spontaneous applause. When the curtain fell applause was scanty and grudging.

Carl Dahlhaus

(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 5 October 1970)

# Jacques Lipchitz exhibition opens in Berlin



right lighting effects for the sculpture with muslin curtains which are raised a lowered according to the weather outside as well as with spotlights under the collection of Lipchitz bronzes.

This exhibition has done away with pigeonholing of Lipchitz work with pigeonholing of Lipchitz work with pigeonholing of Lipchitz work with pinciple of Lipchitz work with pinciple

can really be considered one-hundred a cent Lipchitz.

He is a sculptor whose circle of liferal and sphere of influence include Plicasso and Juan Gris, Ossip Zadle Alexander Archipenko and Hemilian Alexander Archipenko and Hemilian as a twenty year-old filled with uncritical as a twent

Continued on page 7

Still-life (1918)

not Cubism.

His wandering life and world in which allowed spontaneous moadd to the fact that only the early me in the fact that only the fact that only the fact that only the fact that the fact that only the fact that the fact tha

ibchitz found a way out of petrifac-

in in breaking up the block and chiding "the negative", that is to say the bollow form. len if Lipchitz still views himself as a hist today, this self-initiated interpretion and ambiguity.

tation is a reminder of "the new way of representing Nature in a mode of expression that is fitting for our times". This is how it is meant to be understood. But anyway the idea of Lipchitz as a Cubist is not easy to reconcile with the background of Baroque that permeates his ater works.

The sculptor pushed forward from orthodox Cubism to an art that was an unbounded creation of form. This ranged from "the non-organic form to the organic form," as he himself described it.

Jacques Lipchitz' immense vitality is shown by his revolutionary giant sculptures, which from 1926 onwards are characterised by having strikingly high pedestals. The turning point is marked by his

Grosse Figur (Large Figure) which lives up to its name, standing over six feet six inches high, with a fetish-like air that is reminiscent of the statues of the cults of Africa and Mexico. In the years that followed he produced

his most important works, variations on the theme of "couples". He shows two bodies united as one dancing in Lebens-freude, copulating in Schrel, Jacob's fight with the Angel, the Return of the Prodigal Son and the close physical ties of mother and child.

In a stylistic climate that is fired with the erotic and emotional and seeks Classical expression Lipchitz succeeds in many attempts at abbreviation, abstrac-

The periods between the styles lasts only five years, then the Baroque element makes its appearance.

In 1933 Jacques Lipchitz produced his answer to the onset of the terror that was Nazism in the allegorical work David and Goliath. His David seeks to kill a swastikabearing Goliath with a rope.

There is also the element of political involvement in his Prometheus, which he created for the Paris World Pair in 1937. After he emigrated to the United States America we see many more elements

proof boxes." He was commissioned by the Music Center in Los Angeles in 1950 and produced a large relief Die Geburt der Musen (The Birth of the Muses).

of Baroque and Mannerism. "Epochs are

not isolated from each other in sound-

One remarkable and peculiar creation is that begun in the fifties, the Semi-Auto-What he produced with intellectuality but lack of control is not regarded as an

end product but simply as a step along the way. Figures, both human and animal, are still today the subjects of the sculptor Jacques Lipchitz, who will be eighty

He is well aware that, "people of all ages, of all times, from all over the world are with me." Camilla Blecken (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 October 1970)

years-old in the summer of next year.

#### **EDUCATION**

### Physics and chemistry included in curriculum for ten-year-olds in Schleswig-Holstein



hildren always show immediate interest for science and technology. Schools could exploit the situation and give even ton-year-olds a greater understanding of their technological environ-

But the right time to begin the pupils' first science classes has always been missed up to now. Those responsible claim that ten-year-olds have not fully developed their capacity for abstract and formal thought and lack the necessary mathematical foundation.

In recent years this conservative attitude has been opposed by psychologists and educationalists who have constantly put forward the view that teaching in lower classes is not only meant to provide the basis for further study but has an educational value of its own. It can offer pupils something that interests them at that age and something that they can

Teaching children of this age physics and chemistry is subject to its own laws which are not yet sufficiently well known. The Institute of Scientific Education in Kiel has been given financial support by the Volkswagen Foundation to explore this subject.

For more than two years now the a builb with a battery. But less than ten institute has been examining the possibl-litles of widening a child's interest in his

Discover

the best

of Germany

between the Alps and the sea; for bathers in bikini

urs of wine, for art and opera lovers,

and without, for daring mountaineers and leisurely

strollers, for members of the international let set

and small-town romantics, for campers and

lounge lizards, for pampered gourmets and hearty enters, for beer-drinkers and

for merry-go-rounders, jazz fans, collectors

of antiques, caramen, anglers, botanists

and ... bne ... bne

Devische Zentrale für Frandens 5 Frankfurt & M., Betikovenstra

school in the Federal state of Schleswig-Holstein are taking part in the experi-

Teachers are giving physics and chemi-stry lessons in one hundred selected classes of children in their fifth, sixth or seventh school year. The subjects are carefully chosen to correspond to the pupils' range of experience and the experimental aids will not be strange to them as they are part of everyday life.

The aim of these classes is to acquaint pupils with various chemical and physical laws while they are still young. The Individual subjects include the functioning of a battery torch, work and energy. water purification and salt extraction. These subjects have been tested again and

again and improvements have been made. Generally valid statements about the experiments in schools in Schleswig-Holstein can only be made if teaching

successes can be judged objectively.

Psychologists and educationalists in Kiel have developed experimental procedures for this purpose. They consist of a whole series of tasks of various degrees of difficulty.

Before a new subject, usually taking up eight to ten hours, is tackled, pupils are given a test questionnaire. The results of these introductory tests give teachers some idea of what their pupils know about physics,

It turned out that half the pupils knew that one wire was not enough to connect per cent knew that two wires were needed to supply the necessary connecenvironment at that age. Various types of tions. Classes can be based on the

Happy

ses cannot be introduced overnight at all secondary schools in the Federal Republic. The teacher shortage, a particular problem in this subject, puts a brake on Professor Hecht believes that some schools could start science teaching in the lower forms in order to gain experience

and analyse the results. A larger number of schools could then introduce physics and chemistry teaching at a greatly improved level. Teachers would gain even more experience and become acquainted with problems of

knowledge that children prove they have

in tests of this type.

At the end of a course of study the

pubils are given the same test question-

naire once again. They will usually be

able to carry out their tasks better. The

success of the course can be measured by

The success of the classes can be seen

to its full extent if the same test is given

to control classes who have not attended

the courses. As extensive analyses and

calculations are needed to evaluate the

tests computers are used to process the

During the two years that the experi-

ments have already lasted scientists at Kiel have discovered a large number of

variable factors that decisively influence

The scientists have for example taken

into account the age, sex and background

of scholars, the type of school and its

location. They also gave children in both the experimental and control classes an

intelligence test. The results of the I.Q.

tests enabled the scientists at Kiel to say

how far the results of the whole experi-

The very first experiments made by the

Kiel institute headed by Professor Karl

Hecht showed that physics and chemistry lessons can be started in a pupil's fifth

year at school if enough consideration is

paid to the development and psychology

of children of that age when selecting and

Science teaching for the youngest clas-

ment could be generalised.

presenting the material.

comparing the results of the two tests.

method and education. Professor Hecht hopes that enough experience will have been gained from teaching young children science by the time the teacher shortage is over. Then ail ten-year-olds will be able to attend physics and chemistry classes tailor-made to their development and talents.

Konrad Müller (STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 6 October 1970)

#### Homework investigated holidays

An opinion poll carried out by the Market Data Institute in Neu-Isenin Germany has shown that fifty per cent of all parents in the Federal Republic supervise their children's homework.

The poll also claims that a further 42 per cent of parents help their children while only eight per cent allow their children to do as they please.

The Institute said that one interesting fact to come out of the survey was that when people who did not have children of school age were asked how parents with schoolchildren should act the result was the same.

"This shows that the behaviour and attitude of the whole population is the same when confronted with this problem," the survey concludes.

A total of 1, 988 persons were inter-(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 6 October 1970) English-teaching experiment

The first Institute for Child Reserve and Elementary Education to be

Pre-school

The Institute will work in coopening with Munich University's Educing Department and has been given final aid from industrial sources so that its set off the ground. get off the ground.

their elementary education.

They aim at drawing up model syllar for helping children in art, expressed wide a range as possible of advances in nature study, solving problems, mathematics, reading, writing and an early label title does not look as if their efforts duction to learning a foreign language.

For example, in one English com attended by three-year-olds all speaking and singing is carried out in English. Te children draw their chairs together at sitting in a bus. One of them acts #1 driver and is allowed to press his home appropriate points in a song about bust

Many of the children just chant mis many of the children just chant substance with the matically what their American-trains Re wants his new institute to be teacher says, "After three month," #

The aim is to give the children a base adjo-visual equipment and picture and understanding of a foreign language a sin-visual equipment and picture and well as a tolerant attitude towards people like also says that he would like an speaking other languages and belonging it other ethnic groups.

The children are to spend one third their time drawing, painting, mode Regular discussion evenings are to be making and experimenting, if possible in the acquaint parents with the aims

As children of a pre-school age cannol study, concentrate for more than a short period on a single subject there will be ducation run on systematic lines has one frequent alternation between learning at great drawback. For financial reasons all

playing, rest and movement.

Teachers can look through a perphot to see what is going on in the at room without disturbing the children who will though the children who will the children who will the children who will the children who will be consistent when the children who will be consistent with the children are from an upper or without disturbing the children who will be consistent with the chi painting there. When we went along it allered children from working back-children were drawing portraits of each other on transparent surfaces and delidren of foreign workers living locally. viously enjoying themselves.

For this reason the organisers of model pre-school dismiss any accusable that they plan to intellectualise

Professor Lückert has already ended hirst observations. "Previous conclusions about the development of a disk!" formative talents were too primitive," says, "Even we were surprised at strong influence of technology. The word a child learns today is not man but car."

Professor Lückert observed tha children liked games of movement concentration more than anything else. was here that they showed most patked

and persistence. The Professor now wants to in games that help children to learn through play and feed theses games in program form into machines that would be stu throughout the town, Children could the enjoy themselves while their parel sipped a cup of coffee.

Lückert, a man who has caused a lot of rethinking in the field of education, de not want to be misunderstood: "As the

Continued on page 9

### Physics Society congress takes place in Hanover

up in this country has just started it work on the outskirts of Munich in at used to be a home for problem children.

The Institute will work in country has just started it work on the outskirts of Munich in at annual conference in the recent his two detections at this year's congress.

The Institute will work in country has just started it work in country has just started it work on the outskirts of Munich in a problem children.

The Institute will work in country has just started it work in the country have been an annual conference in the recent his few bother to do anything about specialisation but few bother to do anything about it.

Of the lectures at this year's congress that ended in the country has a possible to be a home for problem children.

al experts reporting on the most im-Professor Heinz-Rolf Lückert, and state tional ploneer, has brought together group of psychologists and educate alists to investigate problems of psychologists. ed Federal President Gustav Heinemann. The group will put the theoretic But it is hard to call this year's congress results into immediate on-the-spot m 1 success. There were disconcerting gaps tice. It aims at drawing up plans in the lecture halls and few visitors to the "tomorrow's pre-school education," txiensive and well organised physics.

At present six lecturers, six sold exhibition connected with the congress. teachers and two kindergarten attender The executive board of the Physics are supervising and helping twenty de Sockly has shown remarkable purposedren between three and seven years did falses in recent years in counteracting

duction to learning a foreign language. at being supported by members. Every-

#### Continued from page 8

mands made on education by science anot be met in the long run because of he shortage of staff, we cannot avoid

claims, "they will start to speak English of their own accord."

The aim is to give the children a base will require the country, and over the children a base will require the country, and over the children a base will require the country, and over the children a base will require the country.

somstion and further training service be built up at the institute in the

and content of their children's place of

Karl Stanklewitz

8ix months

Twelve months

Mesers / Mr / Mrs / Miss

ORDER FORM

\/ We hereby subscribe to THE GERMAN TRIBUNE at the following rates postage included):

(Underline whatever applicable)

Please return the completed order form to:

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE · FRIEDRICH REINECKE VERLAG GMBH

23 Schöne Aussicht, 2 Hamburg 22 - Federal Republic of Germany

The amount may also be paid in your country's currency

two deserve particular mention. Professor Arnulf Schlüter of Garching near Munich spoke of the present situation of research into atomic fusion and Makoto Kikuchi, a professor from Japan told the congress of semiconductors in the form of glasses.

After years of uncertainty about the possibilities of using atomic fusion for peaceful purposes, scientists have now been able to master the instabilities of the plasma surrounded by a magnetic field.

The Tokamak order developed by Russian physicists looks particularly promising and is at present being copied in ten institutes throughout the world, including Garching.

With an electrical output of two million kilowatt hours, future atomic power stations working on the fusion principle will be large though not impracticably so. A kilowatt hour will cost no more than one pfennig.

Professor Schlüter believes that twenty years may pass before the first large power station of this type begins operation but he must have been exaggerating

The glasses that Professor Kikuchi reported about have a connection and storage effect. They contain the electronically active chemical elements arsenic, tellurium and germanium in amorphous

Contrary to the semi-conductor crystals that are normally used today, these are therefore quite easy to produce. The makers only have to keep to the proportions of the basic elements required in the

When a certain electrical voltage from an outside source is reached the resistance broken and an electrical field is produced in the glass. The field does not disappear when the outside current is taken away. This is the storage effect.

One electrical field can produce others, Professor Kikuchi showed the congress glass cipher fields that present in visual form information that has been imprinted

according to this principle.

The scientific highlight of the Physics Society Congress was without doubt a report by Professor Joseph Weber of the University of Maryland who told participants of the latest results in the experimental gravity research he had

Working on an astonighingly low

Zip Code:

budget of 165,000 dollars a year (though it only used to be 20,000) he has been able to provide conclusive proof that gravity waves are produced by certain cosmic events that we do not yet know.

These events occur in the centre of the Milky Way, the source of the impulses picked up on Professor Weber's antennae.

Apart from the aluminium cylinders previously used Professor Weber has now installed a largish flat disc as an antenna to pick up the gravity waves in order to examine various modifications on Einstein's gravitational theory suggested among others by the Hamburg physicist Professor Jordan. So far Einstein has not heen proved wrong.

Professor Weber works with a mechanic and no one else on his project, showing that individuals can be successful in investigating new fields, even in physics.

This congress too was marked by the exemplary efforts of the German Physics Society with regard to the further tralning of university physics teachers. But the response could have been greater in this field as well.

Finally, the Society arranged an extremely interesting evening lecture on physical techniques in automobile construction, though it did prove rather unsuccessful.

The lecture demonstrated the close connection between physics and all modern industrial and technological de-

How many people know that the road behaviour of a car can be represented as a mathematical model with 21 variables and that models of this type can be used in practice, as least with the help of a computer? This can save time at the drawing boards, considerably shortening the period needed for development.

Robert Gerwin (Handelablatt, 5 October 1970)

### Laser beams pierce thickest walls

Trains speeding between magnetic fields at 250 miles an hour and deep-frozen cables replacing a dozen overland lines were all part of a wonder-ful picture of the future sketched by Karlsruhe researcher Professor W. Bucke speaking in Düsseldorf.

The Professor was telling the 106th congress of the Society of German Scientific Researchers and Doctors of the latest findings in the field of supra-conductors.

At temperatures close to the absolute zero (minus 273 degrees centigrade) 38 elements and more than a thousand alloys and compounds lose their electrical resis-

In the United States and Japan researchers are engaged in serious projects aiming at the construction of massive magnetic fields between which rallway carriages will race. Professor Buckel said that the first train of this type was now running between Tokyo and Osaka.

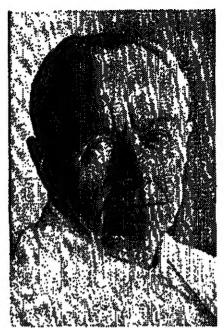
A laser beam of sufficiently high power can do more than cut metal from a distance of several miles, destroy missiles, repair corneas and counteract carles or cancer of the skin. It can also make ue substances transparen

At the congress Professor H. Haken of Stuttgart described one phenomenon connected with laser beams that ten years ago no one would have dared to think

While normal light for example is fully absorbed by a wall and does not reappear, it is now possible to penetrate even the thickest fortress walls with the aid of ultra-short light waves.

The energy, its short-term intensity corresponding to the total output of all power stations in North America, is no longer lost but is fully reflected by the wall and returns unharmed into the open. For laser beams therefore, walls have become transparent!

(Telegraf, 7 October 1970)



#### Psychiatrist Johann Heinrich Schultz dies in Berlin

n September of this year Johann Heinrich Schultz, the psychiatrist, died in Berlin after many years of successful work in the city. He was one of the last of the important psychiatrists who laid the foundations for modern psychiatry in the course of the twenties.

He belonged to the group of university teachers who departed from the theological tradition to open up new fields in

During his training period he had the choice of modern neuro-physiology or depth psychology. But he did not commit himself exclusively to one field. Instead he gained psychiatric experience in both fields and combined the results.

. The outcome was a systematically intensive and creative career culminating in the theoretical and practical development of autogenic training, a passive method of concentration that leads to relaxation and functional balance in the mental and physical field.

Schultz thus became the founder of a standard method of psychiatric treatment that is still used today throughout the world and has formed the basis for many additional courses of treatment. Some 2,500 books have been written on auto zenic training.

The late Johann Schultz had no difficulty in his academic career as he had a wide general education and an extremely broad understanding of his subject.

But his independent, original and stubborn character was not a qualification that would recommend itself to the teaching profession.

He therefore remained in the medical profession all his life, giving his many patients psychiatric treatment, training doctors in his field and giving numerous Schultz' personal character and his

scientific theory were both marked by the principles of balance and adaptation: Bionomy" - the combination of these two factors - formed the conceptual axis of his most important books, Autogenic Training and Treating the Mentally Ill, and was also the guiding principle of his

His friends often wondered whether his imperturbable composure and calm, retained even in the most violent discussions, were a basic feature of his character or a result of long practice,

Whatever the case, Schultz was both in theory and practice a man of the centre. All fanaticism was abhorrent to him. He always looked on life with humour. scepticism and an Epicurean attitude. His quick, direct wit made him popular as a speaker and was unequalled by anybody else in his profession.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 October 1970)

### Fixed EEC exchange rates would be futile

When the industry in the booming

country finds it can no longer handle the

abroad, but also of course from its

domestic market, it has to make capital

investments, and then prices rise, as has

been happening in the Federal Republic.

This is known as imported inflation or

The depreciation in the value of the

currency in country X is carried over to Y. The only really effective weapon

against the importation of inflation is

Almost all the other Common Market

countries have shown a higher rate of

inflation in recent years than the Federal Republic, in fact substantially higher.

It is only in recent times that the Federal Republic's annual rate of curren-

cy depreciation has begun to approach

that of other EEC countries, which have

experienced depreciation of nearly six per

cent per annum in some cases. At the

up with them by leaps and bounds

moment this country seems to be catching

If the Bonn government made the

decision to renounce its weapon of

revaluation in the future then the out-

come would be clear. The present in-

crease in the cost of living of four per cent per annum would just be an intro to

the kind of price rises we could then

expect. The Bonn government would be defenceless against the onslaught of de-

Over a short to medium-term we would

have to put up with depreciation rates, or

to put it another way increases in the cost

of living, of six per cent or more, as other countries are already having to do.

any means steady. At times it would drop
whenever we had a slump. When our

economy enjoyed a boom it would soar. Chances of other EEC countries latching

on to our ideas of measures to keep

the value of money reasonably steady are

Therefore, before the Bonn government

makes binding decisions about petrifying exchange rates it should take all the

consequences into consideration. The

government cannot be unaware of the

almighty reaction to a depreciation rate

of just four per cent in the value of

If the government is prepared to "make

sacrifices to integration", as the former

State Secretary to the Boonomic Affairs Ministry Dr Klaus Dieter Arndt said, and

these sacrifices are to take the form of

even higher rates of inflation then Bonn

should come right out and say so.

difficulties and sacrifices.

The six per cent rate would not be by

npassungsinflation.

B onn is facing one of the toughest policy decisions of the postwar era. It must voice its say on the future course of flood of orders coming in not only from currency policies in the European Eco-

nomic Community.

There is still talk of non-committal plans and long-term periods of adjustment for a common European currency

But strong voices are now being raised calling for an important preparatory decision to be taken, that is to say for exchange rates between the currencies of the Six to be fixed definitively.

This would mean that devaluations and revaluations of individual currencles in Europe would no longer be possible. But it would not prevent the six member countries of the Common Market coming to joint decisions to alter parity between the European currency bloc and outside

It is well known that the governments of the Six are keen to push on energetically towards the process of political unity. If this political course is to prove successful, however, the right procedure must be chosen.

Otherwise difficulties and tensions could arise which would put all previous differences of opinion in the countries of Europe in the shade.

If European currencles' exchange rates were frozen in their present state that would be the end of stabilisation policies on a national basis.

As the two revaluations of the Mark have clearly shown to everyone, a country can only keep its currency stable iff an inflationary world and in close economic contact with other countries if it raises the valuevof that currency from time to time, that is to say if it revalues.

If the country does not up-value its currency then inflation is "imported". If exchange rates are petrified and prices rise faster in country X than in country Y demand from the former for goods from the latter increases, whereas country Y loses all incentive to buy goods from X.

### Farmers criticise Ertl proposals

The presidium of the Federal Republic Farmers' Union has been taking stock of the draft plan for middle-term agricultural promotion drawn up by the Minister of Agriculture, Josef Ertl.

The outcome of their meeting was that the Farmers' Union was shown to be of the same opinion as Professor Weinschenk and Secondly the member States of the Professor Meinhold, who consider that it Common Market are largely autonomous is impossible to create competitive farm as far as economic policy-making is concerned. And finally effective sanctions units and keep them running competiuntess the actual level of prices for against individual governments for being agricultural produce is increased. lax in not imposing effective measures against price instability are unknown.

As far as the draft plan itself was concerned the Farmers' Union considered Ertl's proposals for subsidising investments worse than ever.

The Union pointed out that though prices for farm produce had remained stable, or in some cases had dropped, costs and prices in other branches of the economy had risen substantially; interest rates for capital loans and wages and salaries had all gone up.

Moreover the Farmers' Union rejected the idea that farms could be divided up into those that were suitable for development and those that were not.

> STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG. 26 september 1970) Before that the question of exchange

rates should be discussed in public so that the government can gain an impression of the public's reaction to its proposals.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

If the electorate is to be enlightened on this whole business it is also imperative that the alternative solutions to the problem that could be enforced are explained fully.

One alternative is for the Six to get their heads together and work out a communal economic policy course and take steps to ward off anything that stands in the way of this.

A communal economic policy would end in a flasco if every government were free to pursue its own national aims as now and in the past.

And it would be a further mistake if the EEC were tied by an agreement not to alter its rates of exchange when other countries were free as a bird to do so. New tensions would be the inevitable result.

Desired political integration cannot be pursued along economic policy lines with any hope of lasting success, if the rates of exchange are frozen on the spot without any clear and binding overall concept.

It would be fatal if the Bonn government yielded to other inflation-hit countries that hope to benefit by such

Sanctions do not work and a loose coordination of economic policies promises little success, judging by experience. Communities must be smed with those economic policy weapons (and not just one weapon) that allow them to pursue their aims with some hope of

If there is an earnest desire for political unity the difficulties that arise can be

overcome in easy stages.

It is illusory to assume that integration would of necessity be closer if parity within the EEC were firmly fixed. It is far more likely that this would lead to an explosive situation that would not only throaten, the atability of currencies, but would also give rise to fears for the future of the EEC.

Professor Walter Hamm (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 oktober 1970)

# Quieter economi round the corner

29 October 1970 - No. 44

Republic are in sight, according to Rhine-Westphalian Institute for Earnic Research in its report that published recently in Essen, dealings

decidedly on an expansive courses the past. Demand from abroad to declining and backlogs of order pederal Republic industry were be shirtled away.

reaching stagnation point. And access he giant chemical concerns really threato the Institute, based in Esse, a kned? vacancies has stopped rising.

But the Institute regards rising put with a great deal of concern. Exproduction prices for industrial production prices for industrial production which generally react to trends in before products on the consumer materials. The future prospects for the world them is industries, and this country's before products on the consumer materials.

for steel will continue to remain steady bedeck. the next few months. This statement his depends not only on the chemical

### Savings down-but building society deposits increase

pretty slim.

Even if the governments in France, Italy, The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg were prepared to take such measures it would be a painfully slow business—their effect would be feit for a R esearch conducted by the Bundesbank in Frankfurt has shown that the savings quota of families in the second quarter of this year was reduced Once the inflation mentality has set in to 8.5 per cent of earnings as compared it can only be exorcised amid great with nine per cent in the same period of

For three reasons there is scarcely any question of drastic measures being im-Taking all outside factors into account posed against creeping inflation. First, a country with a high rate of currency the actual amount saved is up by two per cent on the second quarter of last year. depreciation imports more goods from But if seasonal fluctuations are ignored a other countries in the European Econonegative figure is again the result, namely a drop of three per cent. mic Community than it puts at their

> The Bundesbank blamed two factors for this drop in savings. Firstly in the past few months people whose earnings were above all have been earning more than ever before. These are of course people who are not able to save as much as those in the higher income brackets.

> This is an important reason why there has been a striking stagnation in savings account deposits in the middle range

> These accounts have remained about one thousand million Marks, or at least one third, down on last year's figures for the same season.

As in the previous quarter it is interesting to note that the decline in savings was not mathed by a drop in deposits so much as a steep increase in withdrawals. Presumably this is tied up with the

increased purchase of consumer goth Federal Republic chemical concerns with a long life as well as the trailed thould have their share of this increase in savings to forms of investment that yet turnover, to the tune of about seven per a higher rate of interest. Fixed interest per annum, but only if costs can be securities have benefited above all fine their and if the State ceases to

In fact investments on the market live. Otherwise chemical firms in this thousand million Marks in the sent will not be able to participate in quarter of 1970, which was about down the expansion of the industry. In fact investments on the market quarter of 1970, which was about any the figure for the same period of lastyst tag spots that beleaguer not only the

means of investment in various kind

Total investment in building society abranch of industry such as chemicals, was about one third higher than in the supplies to worldwide markets and period April-June 1969.

The Bundesbank claims that the seen more builton reform to prevent evasion by and more savers put their money and more savers put their money builting societies rather than in other professor Hansen gave a stern warning to the sor Hansen gave a stern warning forms of saving.

(Suddeutsche Zeitung 3 oktober 1974)

#### INDUSTRY

### trends seem just Chemicals manufacturers report slashed profits



the economic situation as it stood by the stock market and the general public have been shocked by the be reports from giant chemical concerns Industrial demand was no long to their profits have tumbled despite

riving the prospects of future develop-Business investments seemed to mais glumly? Is further expansion in

trends on the labour market also seed. Not only are shareholders in these to be changing. Since June the number companies looking worried and posing they questions — the economic policy-

before products on the consumer many before prod advantage of future expansion in The Institute expects that the demail amover, costs must be checked and kept

backed by the institute's latest invest exerns themselves, but even moreso on tion into the situation on the si momic policies, fiscal measures and res and salary policies, which set the

Recently, despite a cut in steel profes tion and imports, market supplies of sell have exceeded the amount required. It stocks held by steelworking plant and this 'trade' should therefore have the again during the third quarter of the year.

(liannoversche Allgemeine, 5 October 1976) (Hannoversche Aligemeine, 5 October 1978) & government in Bonn, but it should an not be overlooked by the trades

Professor Hanson risked taking a look it the far-distant future. In the next ten tars turnover in the world's chemical meerns should double at least, By 1980 the "sound barrier" of \$300 thousand allion should have been broken and far

et limits to companies' freedom of cision on vital matters of company

Private investors have, however, her far less inclined to play the stock marks this year as compared with last year. All in all the increase in saving the economic overheating, which, if

means of investment in various kinds stocks and bonds does not make up the decline in deposits in savings best the decline in deposits in savings best there was a marked increase in interest in building societies. The increase meants in building societies. The increase which was approximately 250,000,000 Mind was approximately 250,000,000 Mind was approximately 250,000,000 Mind was quite contrary to expectate which was quite which was qui

on an international basis is bound The Bundesbank claims that this is the pick up its ears when there is talk of

this score, laying great stress on the

### point that the activities abroad of Federal Republic concerns should not be burdened with further taxation so that the rules that apply internationally, are altered to the disadvantage of Federal Republic industry. Chemical concerns are also extremely

perturbed at the excessive increase in

expenditure on social welfare projects and also about the rising cost of labour which has eaten into the companies'

Whatever is on the cards as far as social

welfare policies are concerned must put a

strain on the economy if it is put into

practice too quickly. This would make

our economy less viable in competition

with other countries' and exports, which

were hit by revaluation of the Mark,

A few statistics show all too clearly

the first seven months of 1970 there was

for chemical products at source increased

This means that the chemicals indu-

stries are the only ones in the Federal

an inch of ground untouched.

Well-known major 'dockyard companies

and firms specialising in manufacturing equipment for shipping, who are norm-

ally at daggers drawn on a highly com-

petitive market have got together to

produce a communal documentation of

the latest developments technologically

speaking on board ship.

by only 0.5 per cent.

would be adversely affected yet again.

Kurt Hansen, Bayer board chairman

Republic that have not raised their prices substantially to meet rising costs.

The price index for goods at source in the chemicals industries stands at 94 and is therefore aix per cent down on the figure for 1960.

how disturbing the problem of wage bills has become in the chemicals industry. In This relatively low level of prices comes not so much as a result of competition an increase in turnover of eight per cent from abroad as from the state of the compared with the same period last year. market in this country. In this same period wage bills went up by more than 24 per cent! But the prices

But the fact remains that the chemicals concerns have to face foreign competition and can only survive if they are not overburdened by the government.

Karl-Heinrich Herchenröder (Handelsbiatt, 5 October 1970)

### Public building projects come in for criticism

Though the building trade with annual production figures of close on one hundred thousand million Marks is among the most important branches of the Federal Republic national economy and one worker in eight is connected with the bricks and mortar business either directly or indirectly the State's economic policies have all too often overlooked this sector, particularly with regard to the investment of public money in building

Therefore there have been grave shortcomings in the Federal Republic's building trade infrastructure and development and the gap between supply and demand in public building has been opened up further than ever before according to Munich's Ifo Economic Research Institute.

The Ifo Institute analysis was commissioned by the central authority for the Federal Republic building trade and other organisations connected with the in-

The Ifo Institute's report points out that the proportion of investment in building of the gross national product had dropped from fourteen per cent in 1964 to a mere twelve per cent. Since 1964 the export surplus had risen

by the same amount. As a result of this economic funds had flowed overseas to the detriment of domestic investments.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 14 October 1970)

### Shipping exhibition in Hamburg

The world's largest exhibition of maritime technology has opened in Hamburg, entitled Schiff und Maschine international (International shipping and mari-time machinery). Americans and Japanese firms are represented as are Scandinavians and the The exhibition is being held in eight halls and more than three hundred firms British, who form the bulk of the

from fourteen different countries are This exhibition is a far cry from the boat shows all over the Federal Republic At the five-day exhibition experts on shipbuilding from all over the world that go on all year round. They tend to be the preserve of leisure-time skippers including those from communist counwhereas this exhibition is for the profestries are giving a show of modern ship-building techniques that scarcely leaves

For them there is a particularly good supply of equipment from the shipyards of the world. Needless to say none of the Everything is on show from diesel engines for supertankers to modern exhibitors has been able to produce a loading gear for freighters. Everything is there that is required for building luxury lifesize specimen of the company's latest design, but most of the companies are liners, freighters, tankers, ice-breakers, tugs and ships for inland waterways. able to give a good idea of their latest

vessels by means of aketches and models. Federal Republic shipyards have put on show many modern container ships, multi-purpose freighters, floating cranes and passenger ships in the form of models.

Among the attractions are watching-eye television cameras to supervise the activities on board ship as well as gigantic propellors for supertankers. 

100 PM

The core of these gigaritic screws weighs 25 tons and each of the four blades adds five tons to the weight.

A large amount of space is given over to automation on board ship. Refined systems are on exhibition that can process reams of data from the engine room or loading bays and hold of the ship within seconds.

As soon as the mark has been overstepped in some way an alarm signal is given on the bridge. In a critical situation automation can even go so far as to stop the main engines of the ship.

Another important matter on board ship is an early warning system for smoke. Modern computerised systems are coupled to smoke and fire alarms. These show immediately when and where a fire

The catalogue of novelties ranges from telephones that are proof against salt water, electronic course setters for navigation on inland waterways and explosion-proof signal lights to mechanical reckoners for steering by the stars! New space-saving radio rooms are put

on show for the industry to discuss. Reception of weather reports no longer presents any problem. Weather maps can be drawn up automatically on board.

device for use on ships. Finally the exhibit that has stirred the imagination of many visitors to the fair is the Ruck-Zuck-Dockmaster which makes the awkward business of erecting scaffolds for cleaning hulls unnecessary.

This is a fully automatic apparatus which enables two or three men to clean a 100,000 ton tanker in less than a day or to paint a vessel of the same size in the same time.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 October 1970)

A modern vessel's propeller system shown at Hamburg's shipping exhibition

(Photo: Conti-Press)



#### PHOTOGRAPHY

## Many easy-to-use cameras at Cologne's Photokina

There can be no mistaking the bright sure time following diaphragm selection.

Tred shutter release button with the Shutter speeds range between eight anti-wobble device. "It is the sign of people who go with the times. Sensor people," the catalogue of a successful Düsseldorf photographic mail-order firm boldly proclaims.

By means of a sensitive membrane the Sensor device triggers off the shutter of Agfa still and movie cameras. Perceptible pressure on the shutter release is no longer necessary. Gone are the days of minor family tragedies resulting from exposures taken on the wobble.

For the untrained layman this is a development that is not to be sneezed at. It is part of a process public relations men in the German photographic industry blithely refer to as "total deproblematisation.

The idea is to induce more and more people to try their hand at amateur photography. "Trouble-free photography" is one of the current slogans, photography is the most wonderful non-essential in the world" another.

Awe of the increasingly compact camera, which still has its technical tricks, is to be overcome once and for all.

Cologne's Photokina exhibition this year boasts an increasingly wider range of easy-to-use cameras in addition to the thoroughbred perfection of highly-developed camera systems with a variety of lenses and the growing luxury of domestic audio-visual communications centres with sound film and slide projectors.

As far as high-performance cameras are concerned the shape of things to come in the seventies is still only a vague outline.

There is, for instance, the magnetic shutter that could one day replace the present spring shutter. It is claimed to make the entire process of exposure shockproof. Manual operations will then be as dead as the dodo.

Many medium-priced cameras aircady have automatic shutter releases and increasingly stable tripods are also available. It will not be long before admen can herald the advent of the photo of the future - an exposure that is unbeatable in its precision.

In recent years mass sales of simple cameras have been boosted by automatic exposure and cassette films. The antiwobble device was not revolutionary enough to be premiered at Photokina and hailed as the development of the year.

As regards film insertion, though, the backroom boys have come up with a new safety mechanism. In the new Zeiss Ikon S 310 compact the quick-wind lever no longer flips back into place when the cog teeth of the spool at the receiving end fail to get to proper grips with the new film.

Keeping an eye on the rewind button, something that is all too often forgotten, is thus no longer necessary.

Electronic shutter control is now ocwhich are, of course, made out by the manufacturers to be miracles of technological precision that can only be termed simple in that they are child's play to

Further developments in electronics are leading to miniaturisation and the provision of improved shutters for compact cameras.

The use of integrated circuits, for instance, has made possible the incorporation of the Prontor S 500 electronic shutter in Zelss Ikon's S 310 compact, which had its world premiere at Photo-

Claimed to be the world's smallest

Shutter speeds range between eight seconds and a five-hundredth of a second.

A warning signal appears in the viewfinder when the preselecton makes a longer shutter speed necessary. A fresh speed can then be set, the diaphragm is altered accordingly and the new readings appear in the viewfinder.

This is technically carefree photography for people who want to do more than take the odd snapshot, the manufacturers claim.

Simple cameras are equipped with a simple flash device. The flash cube, introduced in 1965, is still powered by a to which method of automatic exposure small battery in the body of the camera. In the course of time the battery grows weaker, with the result that despite the simplicity of the camera exposures can turn out to be a failure.

Design engineers have now remembered the good old mechanical flash device. At Photokina cameras are on exhibit that have trigger-operated flash units. When the shutter release button is pressed a trigger hits a cap at the side of the cube and detonates the flash substance.

Conventional flash tubes with electric ignition have also been made ultra-sensitive. Only a tenth of the power previously needed to trigger off the flash will now do the trick.

If a more powerful and more sophisticated device is needed second-generation computer flash units are to be seen at Photokina. They owe their name to the fact that the flash is triggered automatically and without delay as soon as sufficient light is available to ensure perfect

So far this has only been possible with a specified diaphragm. Now the photo-grapher is at liberty to choose his own as the motif requires. Reload times for electronic and computer flash units have also been improved

This year's Photokina further increases what, for the laymon, is already a confusing number of camera systems with interchangeable lenses. Leitz of Wetzlar have introduced another three wide-angle lenses for the Leicastex SL single-lens



reflex camera, increasing the number of lenses available for this particular model

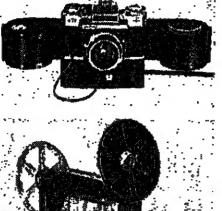
The most interesting of the newcomers is the 35mm Curtagon, which can be moved seven millimetres off its optical axis in all directions so as to avoid shadow or unwanted foreground.

This, it is claimed, provides the small camera with as many varieties of adjustment as large professional models. The picture angle is 78 degrees.

Zeiss Ikon have extended the wideangle range of the Contaflex 126 from 32 to 25 millimetres by developing a new Distagon lens with an angle of 77 degrees. A new Tessar telescopic lens increases the range from 135 to 200 millimetres.

Leitz had already introduced their new speed lens with a focal distance of 400 millimetres and weighing only 1,200 grammes (two pounds twelve ounces). An 800mm lens weigning 6.8 kilogrammes (15 lb) is to be available in time for Olympic year 1972.

Fierce competition still rages among electronic camera for 24 x 36mm film, it manufacturers of single-lens reflex came- fast motion and back are already a matter automatically adjusts to the right exporas, the pride and joy of the industry, as of course.



Camera with 17mm film magazine, Super 8 film projector with sound and a flather with computerised lighting adjustor just a few of the items on show at Cologo (Photos: Süddeutscher Verlag 2, Elli

Almost all of them measure exposure through the lens but while some prefer to measure the motif as a whole others prefer spot measurement of the most important part of the subject. Some models now have a combined system allowing photographers to take their

The overwhelming flow of optical impressions in colour to the accompaniment of sound impressions, a sensual compendium about which Photokina PR boys enthuse, is now to overflow into the

Multivision is the magic word. It stands for projection on to several screens controlled by a tape recorder equipped with a signal device.

Slide projectors with built-in mixer box and nutomatic controls are already available for household use. The viewers in the living-room can now be kept quiet by means of a soundtrack consisting of father's commentary and musical inter-

Queries and additional comments, not to mention gratuitous information volunteered by the wife and children, are now things of the past, reduced to inaudible interruptions by father's soundtrack.

There is no need for darkness to descend between slides either. At this Photokina projectors are available that flash next slide on to the screen in a fraction of a second - so quickly that the change cannot be followed by the naked eye.

By using two projectors amateurs can even superimpose slides. Automation is certainly the trend. The projector screens slides in programmed rhythm. Additional focus is no longer necessary either. As soon as the first slide is brought into focus the projector automatically adjusts subsequent shots.

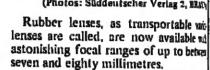
With the aid of a special selection mechanism any slide required can be summoned from the box and projected

The home slide show with that little extra will, of course, need the preview The operator can see the next slide on a small screen at the side of the projector and should it be unsuitable for children or certain guests it can be bypassed at the touch of a button.

phal progress. So does the cassette. The only trouble with cassettes was that they could not be rewound could not be rewound.

A number of de luxe models now have automatic rewind, dissolve and so on at intervals of between three and a half and five seconds - all at the touch of a button.

From the medium price range upwards stop-down at individual frames and uninterrupted progression from slow to



In one Nizo model the wide-angle fed distance can be reduced to 3.8 millim tres, and in a number of cases the table iens can be made to travel at two sped by electric motor.

Amateurs are to become true semipol fessionals. They are to entertain at inform friends, relations and colleagust a technical level that is not apprecial; below that of professional films as the on the TV screen.

There are even synchronised soundal film recording systems available. It camera is accompanied by a portion enssette tape recorder. A cable linkingth two transmits impulses from the come to the recorder and these impulses for the basis of exact synchronisation i

By means of a twin-tape sound record ing process exhibited at Photokina forth first time the sound can be transferred a magnetic track on the developed file. This puts the amateur on a par wit full-length or documentary film-makes Making soundtracks after the end

will, of course, continue to be of inportance but film-makers who do notalia what has hitherto been the westione prospect of making their own soundtrains can rest assured. Cassette recording tags with music, sounds and voice are supplied

Photokina visitors can also see the first super-8 projectors that can stop at I single frame without dimming. There is no need to adjust the focus either. The following frames can also be screened singly.

For those who have films in the

eight-millimetre format stacked and there are projectors that can be convain from super-8 without difficulty. This is well worth bearing in mind in that any number of old "funnies" and

children's films on eight-millimetre file are still available. The range of super-8 films ready home projection, incidentally, extend from a colour film about the landing of Apollo 11 (costing 34 Mi

Brigitte Bardot dancing. Electronic control of super-8 films no also makes it possible to show one's off

Pf.) to Charlie Chaplin, Emma Peel

Super-8 on the TV screen is a prodevelopment. Distributors already of educational films in super-8 cassettes for showing both on full-size screens and IV.

At Photokina the gap between photography and sound and TV recording narrowed to the point of non-existence Amateur photographers can now make their own TV films and record TV programmes on videotape.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 oktober !

Welcome to the big time.

### Younger men start to take the political helm

K ces Hansen, a 16 year-old, protested loudly when he had to listen to the local council in Amsterdam from the spectators' gailery. At the end of August the people of Amsterdam had elected him into the municipal parliament.

In the Federal Republic people aged sixteen are turfed out of beat-clubs and dance halls at ten o'clock. Political activity as the member of any kind of parliament is proscribed for them.

Up until now young people have received the vote at 21 and been able to stand in elections at the age of 25. Today they are able to vote in all states except the Rhineland Palatinate at the age of 18. At the age of 21 they receive the "key of the parliaments" in Hesse, Lower Saxony, Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria and Schleswig-Hoistein, that is to say they can stand for election to these provincial

In the Saar, West Berlin, North Rhine-Westphalia and Hamburg they have to be 23 to put up for election.

It is rare for the Social Democrats, Free Democrats and Christian Democrats to take united action in all Federal states and this applies on the question of lowering the age of what is called "active" and "passive" franchise.

The West German Communist Party (DKP) posted adverts of a psychedelic pop-art blonde on advertising hoardings and rondells. They too thought that the age of franchise should be lowered.

Only the National Democrats have spoken outratrongly against lowering their age of voting (and being voted).

In Bremen four CDU deputies voted for the vote at 18 and this move to alter the constitution signalled the NPD's departure from the provincial assembly.

Here is a run-down on the situation as regards young people and the pillars of our democratic society judged from Hamburg which held elections on 22 March, North

staging elections in November:
CDU: Hamburg: One 24 year-old member on the citizens' committee. North Rhine-Westphalia: No candidate younger

Rhine-Westphalia, which held its elections on 14 June and Bavaria which will be

CSU: Bavaria: Final list of candidates not yet complete, But in Kempten 21 year-old student Josef Schmidt is standing and looks to have a good chance of

SPD: Hamburg: No one under 25 years of age. North Rhine-Westphalia: Anke Brunn, the youngest member of the provincial assembly, aged 25. Bayaria: Final lists not yet completed. Carmen König, a 21 year-old student is putting up for election in Munich.

FDP: Hamburg: Two 23 year-old candidates for elections to local committees. North Rhine-Westphalia, eleven candidates aged 25 or under, Bavaria: Manfred Brunner a 23 year-old student is standing in the Schwabing ward of Munich. So, in fact the FDP, the smallest party

is the one that is laying its emphasis and its hopes on youth. All over the country they have youngsters running for election or elected. On the other hand the Social Democrats are only giving their young-sters a fling in Bavaria.

The Christian Democrats have put Gerald Weiss up as a direct candidate in Rüsselsheinr (Heisse): Weiss; a 24 year-old: student does not look to have a fayourable chance in elections. He said: "The fact that many leading positions are filled with comparatively young politicians disguises the truth that the real younger generation has little chance of being granted favourable place on the electoral lists."

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

In his election campaign Weiss is looking for "open confrontation". He said: The run-of-the-mill addresses and goodwill discussions directed almost exclusively at those who are converted anyway don't seem to serve much purpose as I see

He would like to see a telephone service introduced: "Hello, this is your CDU candidate speaking . . ." In addition he calls for regular consultations, information centres and street interviews. "We want to conduct a youthful campaign and transcend traditions and conventions."

Andreas von Schoeler, a 22 year-old student will be campaigning for the Free Democrats in Hesse. He aims to make contact with the young voter above all. He said: "In several quarters we are showing hour-long underground films. Afterwards we debate the problems that are given an airing in these films. These include the lack of community spirit, as well as abortion and sexual taboos."

In addition to this the young FDP politician intends to put right anomalies in apprenticeships and the penal system. Door-to-door visits such as those conducted by 23 year-old Munich candidate Manfred Brunner are rejected by Andreas von Schoeler. He said: "The electorate considers that sort of thing an imposition. Following the last general elections the SPD conducted a survey and discovered that calling at people's homes does not

He plans to direct his campaign at the problems facing various districts of Munich and against the SPD. "The Social Democrats are not a party of reform. They have distinct authoritarian traits."

Manfred Brunner also plans to fight against the SPD, but on a different level. While he has been canvassing for the FDP in Munich his father has put up for the SPD! He now has to asswer to his party; colleagues for his "wayward son". But Manfred Brunner said: "I have been in a political party longer than Dad!"

Karin Storch (Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 October 1970)

### Holidays, holiday

A fter-dinner conversation, chat to the garden fence and all kinds; discussion have two favourite then love and holidays, according to make researchers commissioned by the Municipal Commissioned Commiss based tourist agency, Touropa,

fully among families and friends in its some.

Folgang Overath of Cologne, one of Rederal league players,

price increases over prices for last m in best European clubs.

### Protected birds

tormenting animals, which 77 per cold the those questioned considered despkale football Associations would be none Seventy-two per cent thought direct without a licence and taking drugs should be strongly condomned.

both be strongly condomned.

Less than half of those questions the peace at night, free love, prostitute, demonstrating, draft-dodging or wears long hair should be blacklisted.

Six was a feet at league without Mönchengladbach, Bayern kindth, Hertha Berlin and FC Cologne. What was left would be a torse that would leadly set the world on fire.

Six per cent of the people in country think that those who wear thek hair long or have the impudence to gow beards should be punished by law!

Thirteen per cent consider that refuse the call of duty from the armed forces a crime. But this is apparently not so neinous as demonstrating! Seventeen pai helinous as demonstrating! Seventian to the cent of those asked would deny people the right to express their opinious in promotion of sport in developing protest march.

Infas' survey came to the conclusion to

that peoples' views on those controversi subjects were strongly influenced by the

### (DIE WELT, 6 October 1916)

**Dandelion** 

court in Heilbronn has ended shall have instructors from Guinea, Ruanda har least wrangle dismissing the brought by a 53 year-old police official fortillo Agster, against his neighbour. Agster claimed compensation of 40 Agster claimed compensation

to destroy the 'weeds'.

The court ruled that the damage d to Mr Agster's lawn by the seeds from the offending plants was a work of name

But the most momentous decision taken by the court was that the dandelies is not a weed at all, It is a wild flower, colourful addition to posles and further than a standard former a standard former as the colourful former and was not wanton damage. more a useful plant — as animal fodders (DIE WELT, 30 September 1979)

### Only the sensational satisfies today's soccer fans

According to Touropa no other subis thought about and spoken about
much as vacations, except of course like country's top-ranking football lea-They claim that some people even properties are time longed-for but felt to be either they are still lying on the beach land processible or undesirable, is already, at the sun.

Touropa have discovered that attract while the times. A European league, holiday brochures are studied very a people claim, is the shape of things

The Munich tourist agency is of by best-known Federal league players, winter holiday this year without a mently came out in favour of a league of

They have even been able to cut prices for last meaning the stream of package holidays with the stream of package holidays with the period and the compact of package holidays with the period and the stream of package holidays with the period and the stream of package holidays with the stream of the package holidays with the pack

tile. Outsiders can still spring surprises on ore people in this country condens tormenting animals than beatings and never otherwise have become children and maltreating the wife!

The institute for applied social science and analyze the state of the science and analyze the science and analyze the science and analyze the science and analyze the science and scie

(Infas) conducted a survey in which twelve despicable acts they considers the most reprehensible.

Top of the list of pet hates can pattern and the list of pet hates can pattern and lightly difference the most reprehensible.

Sixty per cent included beating the rest would at one fell swoop be wife and children on their list of daster to mational league 100tball. And the rest would at one fell swoop be the swoop beating the rest would at one fell swoop beating the rest would be rest woul of laterst.

hardly set the world on fire.

Aid for sport in

developing countries

ween 1964 and 1970 the Federal

pernment has invested 5.1 million

laks in sports projects in developing

financial support has also been lent to

mis specialists from six African coun-

the who have completed their studies in

Rederal Republic. At the moment

The same would apply to an Italian league without Cagliari, Inter Milan, Turin and AC Milan, to an English First Division bereft of Spurs and Liverpool a Scottish First Division without Celtic and Rangers, Holland without Ajax Amsterdam and Feyenoord Rotterdam and Spain without Real Madrid and Barcelona. Everywhere boredom would descend.

What is more, for the time being only a Western European league would be fea-sible. The Eastern Bloc countries would have nothing to do with the idea.

Now if the illusion of being comprehen-sive were to be maintained the secondand third-rate football countries would also have to be given some incentive. Yet for time reasons it would be impossible to have more than 24 clubs in the league. Even if the major footballing countries were only allowed three clubs the others would still not be all that well provided

Three clubs each from Italy, England this country and Spain would be half the quota and with two clubs each from Portugal, Scotland, Holland and Austria there would only be room for one club each from Switzerland, Sweden, Belgium and Denmark.

Finland, Norway, Eire, Northern Ireland and Wales would not be represented at all.

This, at any rate, is a fair suggestion for the first selection but after a few season's relegations a number of countries would definitely no longer be represented. The major footballing countries would soon not only dominate the league. It would be a-play-off between-them. were ut. .....

Promotion would be problematic anyhow, Each national champion would have to be provided with the opportunity of qualifying for the European league.

Two major European competitions, the European Cup competition for national champions and the Cup-Winner's Cup, already exist. They already guarantee an

### Advice centre for Olympic stamps

unich is to spare no effort to promote advertising on the "smallest placards in the world" — postage stamps. In view of the 1972 Munich Olympics the city's tourist information by several has been instructed by the country bureau has been instructed by the council's economic affairs committee to advise European and overseas postal administrations in their choice of motifs for commemorative issues.

In one case the tourist information bureau has already been of assistance. It provided photographs of local and Olympic landmarks for the final competition for the Olympic commemmorative issues to appear in this country.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeltung

exciting comparison between countries every season.

In the foresceable future, let us face it, there will be no European league. And even if one were launched who is to guarantee that it too is not written off by the general public in favour of a world league before very long?

Over the last few years this country's Federal league has undergone such a variety of ailments that the first consideration should be to iron out technical hitches at home.

(Welt der Arbeit,



Hans Lampe (left) and his brother Werner Lampe

### The Lampe brothers – this country's swimming hopefuls

#### WELT DER ARBEIT

When this country's fastest swimming brothers, Hans and Werner Lampe, have one over the eight their tipple is milk. Milk from contented cows and enormous amounts of the stuff.

"At weekends," trainer Gerhard Hetz cheerfully comments; ""they "torder" and entire crate. On Monday mornings there is not a drop left. Twenty litres of milk (twenty US quarts or four and a half imperial gallons) have disappeared down

Together with Hans Fassnacht the Lampe brothers are this country's brightest hopes for the 1972 Olympics. In order to pull the cat out of the bag and stay abreast of international competition they forgo many a human comfort. They neither dance nor smoke nor drink -

Hans Lampe, 21, is the European record-holder in the 100 metres butterfly. He had long since packed away his bathing trunks and studies two semesters at Hanover teacher training college when he was induced to follow his brother Werner's example and 'put in a few kilometres' training every day.

He interrupted his college career and moved from Hanover to Bonn and ace coach Hetz. Hetz expects a lot of his proteges. Too much, perhaps. "Gerhard is a nice enough chap," one ex-pupil comments, "but when it comes to swimming he is not interested unless you swim an itstanding time at the drop of a hat."

At any rate Hans Lampe at age 21, weight over eighty kilos (176 lb) and height 1,96 m (six foot five) made the

improved his time over the 100 metres butterfly from over a minute to 57.5

He holds the European record for the distance, receives 500 Marks a month as a sports scholarship-holder and he and his brother have been provided with free accommodation by their Bonn swimming

Prior to the European championships he and his brother went with couach Gerhard Hetz to Valais, Switzerland, for high-altitude training. He intends to refire after the Munich Olympics.

"There are, no doubt, quite a number of pleasant things to do besides swimming," he drily comments.

His brother Werner is an almost graceful seventeen-year-old. Yet he too is well over six foot tall. The crawl is his speciality. He has held the European record over 1.500 metres and his time for the 200 metres is 1 min. 56 seconds.

Shaving advantage

Lampe junior is an advocate of a clean shave. Before the finals of the 1,500 metres crawl in Barcelona he let his beard grow for a couple of days before the final

"When I shave," he explains, "I can be up to a tenth of a second faster and that could clinch matters." Over 1,500 metres,

Werner Lampe enjoys life, is a beat and pop fan, yet reckons that "If you want to perform really well in competitive sport you have to make sacrifices." He too intends to retire after Munich.

But until they do they both intend to quench their thirst with milk.

erache Presse, 5 October 1970)		für Deutschland	, 25 September 1970)	Ridge, 111 1022 Firm office months and				(mort not vinest' à Octobre 1218)		
A \$ 0.05 Af 10	Colombia col. \$ 1, Congo (Erazzavillo) P.C.F.A. 30, Congo (Kinshasa) Makuta 7 Costa Rica C 9.55 Cuba P 9.13 Cypras 11 d Czadoslovakia Kcs 0.60 Dahontey F.C.F.A. 30,	Frence Gabon Gambia Germany Ghana Greet Greet Greece Ountembla Greece Countembla	FF 0.80 Indonesia FF 0.80 Iran A. 35 Iraq II d Ireland DM 1 Israel edd 0.12 Itely 11 d Ivery Coant Jamaica Q 0.15 Japan G. 39 Kanya	Rp. 15.— RI 10.— 50 fils 11 d J g 0.40 Lir. 60 F.C.F.A. 30.— 11 d Yen 50 60 fils KAB 0.25	Malawi Mulayata Mali Maxico Morocco Mozambique Napal Netherlands Netherlands	Ci. ant 9.25	Paraguay Peru Philippines Poland Portugal Rundala Runda Runda Runda Suddarabla Swedan Swedan	G. 15.— 8. 3.50 P. phil 0.80 Zl. 0.80 Zl. 0.80 Let 1.— 11 d. Let 0.80 RL 0.80 skr 0.80 FS 0.50		PT 5.— 6 8 0.50  EAS 0.25  B 3.—  bbego  BWI \$ 0.20  C.P.A. 30.—  T £ 1.25  65 M  EAS 0.25  PT £

Nip 80.— P 40.— Lib \$ 0.15 . 60 Mills ifr 6 PM 30.—

ast year daily newspapers carried headline, saying: "Germans do not like pop music". The article said that a survey conducted by the Allensbach public opinion research institute showed that only sixteen per cent of people in this country liked beat music. Seventy-one per cent rejected it outright.

Further details were gleaned later on from a music magazine. This gave a completely different picture. The full Allensbach report had shown that 65 per cent of young people between the ages of fourteen and twenty liked pop music and that this was the age group which bought the most records.

Of this group only one in five had no time for beat music and the other fifteen per cent thought it was all right. So in fact four out of every five youngsters—the record companies best customers like popular music and of these 65 per cent are 'fans' of it.

What about Schlager music - popular ditties sung in German but not beat music? It is mostly young girls who buy discs by Roy Black, Freddy Quinn and the multitude of foreign singers who produce records sung in their broken German. The situation in the German Schlager

world is similar to that in the German film world, before the young film-makers came into their own. Apart from the school-girls who buy some of these records and keep the likes of Freddy, Roy Black, Heintje and number of singing sportsmen in business youngsters in general do not enthuse about the Federal Republic's own distinctive brand of popu-

The influence of American and British pop music is strong in the whole of the Western world and parts of the East, too. coincide with the right part the of score to

### Pop survives despite press attacks and radio's neglect

It is amazing how many young people buy discs sung in a language they cannot

Some may try to explain this fact by pointing to Germany's past, but that does not explain why English songs are suc-cessful in Scandinavia, Iberia, Benelux, France or even Latin America.

However, the phenomenon is not all that strange. Up until recent times hymns were often sung in Latin by a congregation that could not understand them, operas were all in Italian up until last century and Romantic Lieder and Wagner operas travel the world in German.

The Deutsche Disc Jockey Organisation confirms that records are bought in the main by young people and has come to the following conclusion: Of the forty top hits in its chart of bestsellers a mere four were penned by German songwriters. What are the essentials for a hit from

the seathstic and the commercial point of view? One criterion is how original the idea of the composition is. As far as the lyrics are concerned they must reflect a situation, tell a story that catches the imagination and appeals to the young record buyer. They must try to break: away from the well-worn cliches and avoid the tried and tested moon/spoon/June/croon/tune rhymes! Apart from this the right part of the text must coincide with the right part the of some to

produce the right effect and the rhythm must fit the mood of the lyrics. score to produce the right effect and the

rhythm must fit the mood of the lyrics. Production is vital: this involves arranmement and orchestration, the choice of the right session men, experiments and

tecording techniques. What makes a song worthy of success into a hit? Record companies cannot bring this about on their own, not the soloist's manager. The role of radio plugging is also overestimated. Certainly radio plays can affect the sales of one particular disc, but radio has never suc-

ceeded in paving the way for a new trend. This is particularly true of German radio stations. In fact in the past three years they have persistently tried to turn the tide of trends in pop music and had no more success than King Canute!

Not only did they suppress Schmalz unsuccessfully but they also took the attitude that if they ignored rock'n'roll and beat, soul and blues it might go away. It did not. They gave pop music very little air time, but still the records sold.

A few years ago Westdeutscher Rundfunk decided to cut down on the number of records it played, but, far from dropping, turnover in the disc trade increased. However, the proportion of records produced in this country dropped as a result.

Peter R. Mordo (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 3 October 1976)